

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

30 SEPTEMBER 1985

Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi forces crushed an Iranian offensive in the northern sector early 30 September, an Iraqi military spokesman cited by Voice of the Masses radio announced. Monitored Iranian media have not been observed to report on the battle. Meanwhile, Iraqi warplanes hit a "large maritime target" near the Iranian coast 30 September after launching further strikes against Khark Island 27-30 September, the Iraqi military command reported in communiques and statements broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio. Iraqi air defenses intercepted two Iranian planes that attempted to penetrate the Al-Basra area 29 September, shooting down an F-4 and forcing the other Iranian plane to flee before it reached its target, according to an Iraqi communique. An Iranian joint staff command communique cited by IRNA acknowledged the loss of an Iranian plane inside Iraq due to "technical difficulties" but maintained that this occurred after the Iranian aircraft had bombed a power station north of Basra, inflicting "considerable damage."

The military developments over the weekend followed another warning by Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i, broadcast by Tehran radio 27 September, of Iran's intention to prohibit the export of oil and import of goods by all Persian Gulf countries if Iran finds itself unable to export oil. Contending that Iraq may be using bases of some other Gulf states for its attacks on Khark Island, Khamene'i gave a "friendly warning" to the Gulf states not to be "deceived" by Iraqi President Saddam Husayn.

The Manama *GULF DAILY NEWS* cited an Iranian National Oil Corporation (INOC) spokesman's statement that INOC is still exporting oil from Khark but at a reduced capacity. On the other hand, the London *LLOYD'S LIST* said that exports from Khark have come to a complete halt, according to INA. At a 29 September Iranian Cabinet session, Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi stressed that Iran is taking action to make its oil export system "much more invulnerable in the shortest time," IRNA reported. In another development, IRNA noted that the Iranian Navy released three cargo ships it seized for inspection in the Gulf over the weekend.

An Iranian military source cited by IRNA denied the London *OBSERVER's* "fabricated" report that Iran has purchased surface-to-surface missiles from the PRC. Islamic Revolution Guards Corps (IRGC) commander Mohsen Rezai'e announced earlier in an interview with *ETTELA'AT* that the IRGC has an SS missile unit and will soon make its first SAM site operational, IRNA reported, and he also maintained that the IRGC is manufacturing "sophisticated" antitank missiles.

Sudan

Khartoum was calm in the wake of the city commissioner's announcement of a curfew in the capital 28 September, SUNA reported. The curfew was imposed after gunfire was heard at an

Army barracks in northern Khartoum early that day, according to the agency, which noted rumors that soldiers of southern origin were attempting to seize arms. The curfew order, broadcast by Omdurman radio, provides for a 7-hour curfew each night until further notice. The radio also carried a statement by Prime Minister al-Jazuli Dafallah asserting that the mutiny on 26 September was a foreign-backed and "racist" plot aimed at seizing power and assassinating the Transitional Military Council (TMC) and the government. The plotters aimed to incite unrest through a publication released in the name of the "African Organization for the Liberation of the South," he said, and their leaders intended to arrive in an aircraft supplied by a foreign state. In related statements cited by SUNA, the defense minister disclosed that the authorities have arrested 50 of the 52 soldiers who participated in the conspiracy, and he also maintained that Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA) leader John Garang was one of the leaders who planned to take power if the plot succeeded. Other Sudanese officials revealed that the authorities have arrested over 70 civilians in connection with the plot, including Sudanese National Party leader Philip 'Abbas Ghab-bush, according to SUNA.

Reacting to the events in Khartoum, a SPLA High Command statement broadcast by the clandestine SPLA radio deplored the TMC's description of the failed coup attempt as racial, asserting that this is an attempt to inflame racial and religious feelings, and it warned that the SPLA has "no choice" but to intensify the war against the Khartoum authorities.

JANA reported that Libya's Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhafi held a telephone conversation with TMC Chairman General 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Siwar al-Dhahab 28 September, while MENA noted that after telephoning Siwar al-Dhahab the following day, Egyptian President Husni Mubarak stressed Egypt's willingness to help maintain Sudan's national security and to support Sudan in confronting foreign interference or aggression.

King Husayn's UNGA Speech; Israeli Reaction

"We are ready to negotiate with Israel under suitable, acceptable supervision, directly and as soon as possible, in accordance with Security Council resolutions 242 and 338," Jordan's King Husayn declared during his 27 September UN General Assembly speech, adding that an international conference organized by the UN Secretary General would be the appropriate framework for such talks, which should lead to the implementation of resolution 242 and to the solution of all aspects of the Palestine question. Husayn also condemned terrorism in his speech, which was broadcast by Amman radio, but he rejected "deceptive attempts by some parties" to put terrorism on an equal footing with national liberation movements and the right to resist occupation.

In response, Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres told the Israeli Cabinet that King Husayn's address will be judged by its results, according to a cabinet communique carried by IDF radio 29 September, and he stressed that one positive outcome of Husayn's speech would be direct, unconditional negotiations between Israel and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. Peres reaffirmed that Israel does not regard the PLO as a partner to negotiations, the communique added, and he criticized Husayn's distinction between terrorism and national liberation movements. The communique containing this view of Husayn's speech was endorsed by all cabinet ministers except 'Ezer Weizman, who said it was insufficient and did not go far enough, the radio disclosed. However, Likud ministers reacted less favorably to Husayn's remarks than the Alignment. Jerusalem radio noted, and while Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said he found nothing positive in the speech, Peres described the king's speech as "progressive, intelligent, and positive," stressing that this was Husayn's first public call for direct talks with Israel without prior conditions and criticizing those Israeli leaders who were quick to reject Husayn's remarks.

Israel: Security Problems and the Palestinians

A bomb exploded in Haifa 29 September, wounding seven people, IDF radio announced. An Arab youth was killed in the West Bank town of Hebron the previous day when a hand grenade thrown at an IDF patrol exploded, according to Jerusalem radio. Meanwhile, both the "Force 17" and the DFLP claimed responsibility for the 26 September attack on a bus near Halhul, Radio Monte Carlo noted. In another development, a Cyprus Government spokesman cited by Nicosia radio announced that Cyprus has decided not to accede to Israel's request for the extradition of three men arrested in connection with the recent murder of three Israelis in Larnaca marina. The spokesman confirmed that one of the prisoners is British.

Egypt

The U.S. Administration "really was more understanding this time" about the Middle East peace process and bilateral relations, President Mubarak said in comments reported by MENA following a working luncheon in New York with King Husayn of Jordan. Mubarak said he briefed Husayn on his talks with President Ronald Reagan during his two visits to Washington.

Lebanon

U.S. Hostages — The six U.S. hostages in Lebanon will "send messages from a press conference," an anonymous caller on behalf of the Islamic Jihad group told a press agency in a statement reported by AFP. The Jihad spokesman did not say when the press conference will be held, and he warned that the United States will bear "entire responsibility" for the fate of the hostages if it does not meet "certain conditions" for the hostages' release within a deadline specified by the Jihad group.

Fighting in Tripoli, Beirut — Fierce battles continued in the approaches to Tripoli 29-30 September and Arab Democratic Party leader 'Ali 'Id announced that his men have captured the Al-Qubbah area of the city, Beirut radio reported. Gunmen from the Syrian Social Nationalist Party, the Communist Party, and

other pro-Syrian leftist parties are supporting the Arab Democratic Party's offensive, while the Islamic Unification Movement (IUM) is backed by Palestinian gunmen, according to Voice of Lebanon radio, which said the fresh casualties in Tripoli over the weekend brought the total to 300 dead and 800 wounded. The attack on IUM positions in the city followed a Beirut radio report that Syrian officials had decided to end their mediation efforts because of the IUM's rejection of negotiations and had signalled their intention to ask pro-Syrian militias to attack the IUM. A caller for the Islamic Jihad group told a news agency that his group will carry out "violent" reprisals in Beirut and Damascus unless the pro-Syrian forces halt their assault on Tripoli, AFP noted.

Fighting also erupted across the combat lines in and around Beirut 28 September, resulting in 32 dead and 87 wounded, Beirut radio reported.

Saudi Arabia

Defense and Aviation Minister Prince Sultan expressed the Kingdom's continuing interest in the purchase of F-15 aircraft during a 28 September press conference carried by SPA, asserting that Saudi Arabia will buy F-15's and other U.S. weapons it needs if and when the United States is able to sell such equipment. However, the Kingdom will seek arms elsewhere if its requests for arms purchases are refused, he said, and the Saudis are still "carefully considering" buying Mirage 2000 aircraft from France.

Tunisia-Libya

Tunisia's decision to sever diplomatic relations with Libya is like "divorce," Tunisian Foreign Minister Beji Caid es-Sebsi told KUNA, but he added that the Libyan people are "absolved" from the behavior of their regime. A Libyan Foreign Liaison Bureau statement carried by Tripoli radio regretted the Tunisian move but said the Foreign Liaison committee "can do nothing in this respect" until the issue is put before the People's Congresses. Meanwhile, Libyan Foreign Liaison Secretary 'Ali 'abd al-Salam al-Turayki said in remarks reported by KUNA that Tunisia's decision to break relations is "illegitimate and unjustified," adding that he believes relations will be normalized again. In a related development, sources cited by JANA said Tunisia closed its borders with Libya 28 September.

Arriving in Algiers, Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali thanked Algeria for its "clear stance of solidarity" regarding the crisis with Libya, Tunis radio disclosed.

Western Sahara-Spain

The Polisario Front freed the six fishermen it captured after attacking a Spanish trawler 20 September, Madrid radio announced. A Polisario Executive Committee member cited by Algiers radio warned that the presence of Spanish naval patrols near the Saharan coast is a "provocation." Meanwhile, Spain decided to close all Polisario Front offices on its territory and expel all Polisario members, according to Madrid radio.

Iran

Replying to a letter from Majlis deputies seeking guidance on the next government, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni said in a message broadcast by Tehran radio that Prime Minister Musavi's government has been "successful" considering the "highly complex" situation in the country and a change of government is not advisable "at present."

Afghanistan

The DRA Armed Forces chief of staff was killed when his vehicle ran over a mine in Khowst, Karachi radio claimed. Monitored Afghan media have not been observed to report the chief of staff's death. Kabul radio reported that DRA forces destroyed rebel

"nests" and "crushed" more than 200 Pakistani militiamen in Khowst.

Noting that certain government departments are staffed by "lazy elements" and "time wasters," President Babrak Karmal stressed in a speech to the Revolutionary Council broadcast by Kabul radio that it is "high time" the DRA established order and discipline in government.

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
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'Arafat, YAR President Discuss Regional Issues

GF280557 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT
27 Sep 85

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, conferred yesterday with Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, YAR president, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress.

Brother Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani, Yemeni prime minister, attended the meeting for his country. The Palestinians were represented by Brother Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], Fatah Central Committee member. During the 3-hour meeting, the two sides comprehensively reviewed Palestinian, Arab, and international issues, foremost of which is the popular upheaval in our occupied territories due to confrontation with the Zionist iron fist policy and continuous Zionist terrorism. They also discussed the deteriorating situation in Lebanon and the suffering in our camps in Beirut and in southern Lebanon. This is in addition to the aggression, shelling, and destruction of Tripoli, which stems from the plot of those who seek sectarian segregation in Lebanon. The Muslim and struggling city of Tripoli is now paying the price for that plot.

They also reviewed all the Arab issues, particularly in light of the convocation of the Casablanca summit conference and the international moves regarding the Middle East. Yemeni-Palestinian struggle relations were discussed as well. Brother leader Abu 'Ammar conveyed to Brother President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih the greetings and congratulations of the Palestinian people living inside and outside our occupied territories to the fraternal Yemeni people and their sagacious and audacious leadership as our Yemeni people celebrate the 23d anniversary of their glorious revolution. This revolution represents originality and sincerity on the Arab, Palestinian, and Egyptian levels.

At the end of the meeting, Brother President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih conveyed to brother Abu 'Ammar the principled stance and support of the YAR toward the Palestinians on various positions. The meeting was brotherly, cordial, and positive.

'Arafat Departure Statement

GF290842 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT
29 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, left Sanaa yesterday. He participated in our people's celebrations on the 23d anniversary of the immortal 26 September revolution.

In a statement to SABA News Agency, Brother 'Arafat expressed his happiness at participating in our revolution anniversary celebrations. He expressed pride in our Armed Forces' development as demonstrated in the big military parade. He expressed appreciation for the authentic gesture of loyalty shown by honoring the late Arab leader Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir and the Egyptian martyrs of the revolution.

Brother Yasir 'Arafat said that during his visit to Sanaa, he met with Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, brother leader president and secretary general of the General People's Congress, and reviewed with him all issues pertaining to the Palestinian cause, particularly the splendid victories of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories in resisting the [words indistinct] declared by the Zionist occupation authorities against the Arab citizens.

He also reviewed the resistance operations against Zionist occupation in southern Lebanon, the Arab situation in general, and the Iraq-Iran war in particular.

In conclusion, he expressed his great appreciation to the people and government of the YAR for upholding the Palestinian cause as well as other Arab causes.

Fatah's Khalaf Arrives in PDRY 27 Sep

JN281751 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1637 GMT
28 Sep 85

[Text] Fatah Central Committee member Brother Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf] arrived in Aden yesterday on an official visit to the PDRY. During the visit, he will hold talks with PDRY party and state officials. Abu Iyad was received at the airport by Brothers Mahmud al-Najashi, YSP Central Committee member and deputy secretary of the Foreign Relations Committee; Minister of State Security Ahmed Musa'id Husayn; a number of YSP Central Committee officials; brother 'Abbas Zaki, PLO representatives in Aden; a number of officials from the PLO office; and representatives of the popular Palestinian organizations in Aden.

Force 17, DFLP Claim Attack on Bus in Halul

JN271328 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT
27 Sep 85

[Text] Fedayeen operations in the occupied West Bank escalated considerably during the last 24 hours. Observers and competent Israeli sources confirmed two operations yesterday, one aimed at a bus in Jerusalem and another near the town of Halul. The Force 17 group, which was assigned to protect PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat in Beirut, claimed the second operation last night.

A spokesman for the DFLP also claimed this operation. He announced today that the bus that was attacked near Halul belongs to Jewish settlers and that the attack resulted in its destruction and the killing or wounding of all its passengers.

PLO Claims Attack

GF271750 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT
27 Sep 85

[Text] The military spokesman for the General Command of the Palestinian revolution forces has stated the following:

1. Our heroes working inside the occupied homeland have continued their heroic operations against the enemy's military targets. All the enemy's measures in the cities and villages, although very

tight and intensive, have not been able to curb or face them. At 2052 yesterday, our heroes from the martyr Lieutenant Colonel Ma'mun [name indistinct] group attacked a military bus as it was passing near Halhul township. The commandoes used machine-guns in a 5-minute attack, killing or wounding more than 15 of the Zionist forces. Helicopters evacuated the dead and wounded from the operation theater. The enemy forces immediately declared the operations area a military zone and conducted a search using helicopters which [word indistinct] the area. The forces arrested scores of Palestinian citizens. The area remained cordoned off as of this statement prepared at 1030 [0730 GMT] today.

2. At 1800 2 days ago, our revolutionaries attacked a military bus as it was passing the area of [name indistinct] in occupied territories. The revolutionaries used incendiary bombs in their attack. The bus was heavily damaged and two enemy soldiers were wounded [words indistinct]. Our military reports from the occupied territories indicate that reinforcements of security forces and border guards entered the city of Jerusalem. The number of roadblocks were increased in several areas.

3. Our revolutionaries from the Martyr Lina al-Nabulsi group, working inside the occupied territories, at 1920 yesterday attacked an enemy military vehicle near the southern entrance of Nablus. Using incendiary bombs in the attack, they killed a number of enemy soldiers and damaged the vehicle. The Zionist occupation forces immediately imposed a curfew on the area and launched a campaign of arrests. The curfew remained in force until this morning.

4. The Martyr Halim group, working inside the occupied homeland, set out at dawn today. After slipping through all the Zionist security measures, the group planted a remote-controlled explosive charge on Ma'ale Adummin Street in Jerusalem. A Zionist intelligence service vehicle was blown up as it passed the area at (20300) today. A Zionist officer was seriously wounded and the vehicle was completely destroyed. The enemy forces immediately sealed off the area and started a wide search campaign for our revolutionaries who returned safely to base.

Glory and eternity for our faithful martyrs. It is a revolution until victory.

[Signed] The General Command of the Palestinian revolution forces.

PFLP Terms King Husayn UN Speech Capitulationist

LD291026 Tripoli JANA in English 0957 GMT 29 Sep 85

[Text] Damascus, Muharram 15, Sept 29, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) has sternly deplored the speech of King Husayn of Jordan before the United Nations General Assembly in which he expressed his readiness to hold direct and prompt negotiations with the Zionist enemy.

The PFLP issued a statement yesterday in which it pointed out that the speech reflected once again the desire of the Jordanian regime and Arab reactionaries to adopt capitulationist solutions

and continue with their losing bids on Washington in that respect at a time the American Administration was imposing stringent conditions on those capitulationist regimes.

The front called, in its statement, upon all patriotic and progressive Palestinian and Arab forces to mobilise their resources to foil the Jordanian-Palestinian capitulationist scheme aimed at a new treacherous Camp David agreement.

PNC Speaker Praises Speech

JN291732 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1625 GMT 29 Sep 85

[Text] Amman, 29 Sep (PETRA) — PNC Speaker His Eminence Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih has said that His Majesty King Husayn's speech at the UN General Assembly is historic. The speech presented the United Nations with its responsibilities concerning the need to achieve a just solution to the Palestinian problem that would restore the Palestinian people's rights and free them from the Zionist occupation.

In a press statement, Al-Sa'ih said: The speech succeeded in illustrating the real situation in the region and in emphasizing that any effort to solve the problem should take into consideration the existence of the Palestinians who are represented by the PLO, their sole and legitimate representative. Moreover, the speech emphasized that ignoring this situation as well as Israel's insistence on its intransigent stand place the world before its last opportunity to achieve peace, a chance that may not reoccur. It further emphasized that this ignorance may result in a disaster that will not only be confined to this region but may include the entire world. In its comprehensiveness, the speech is of the utmost importance and has received the appreciation of all those having a conscience because in achieving the goals set out in the speech, the Palestinian people would be allowed to enjoy all their rights, just as all peoples of this world.

PLO Denounces Aggression on Tripoli, Lebanon

GF271804 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Text] A responsible Palestinian source announced the following: The city of Tripoli, in northern Lebanon, is being subjected to an ugly aggression for the second week in succession. In this aggression, various types of heavy weapons, in addition to artillery shells and rockets, are being used. These rockets and missiles are pouring into this steadfast city. They are aimed at innocent citizens, children, women, and old people, and are damaging their homes. This has resulted in driving well over 250,000 people of this steadfast city from their homes. They are moving about aimlessly as a result of the insane shelling which is being perpetrated by the agent militias associated with the apostate regime and its suppressive organs — organs which hide under the umbrella of the so-called and sectarian Arab Democratic Party. Everyone knows that this party is an inseparable arm of the apostate organs — such a regime that has unleashed the savage sectarianism in Lebanon.

The PLO and its leadership — while strongly denouncing and condemning this criminal and savage aggression which is designed to result in a demographic change in the city — call on the Arab nation and on the Islamic world. They urge all friends and free and honest people in the world to immediately and effectively move in order to terminate the ugly sectarian aggression against the struggling Muslim city of Tripoli and to firmly confront the continuous massacre being perpetrated against the Lebanese masses in this patient city — a longstanding bastion of the Arab and Islamic struggle. This city has always supported the Palestinian revolution and the just struggle of the Palestinian people.

The attempt to bring this courageous city to its knees; to force out its residents; to slaughter its children, women, and elderly; and to kill the faithful and struggling youth are part of a dangerous plan which stems from the plot of sectarian partitioning and of population segregation on religious bases. This is being executed through show of force and criminal acts. It is aimed at the unity of the Lebanese people, and their land and institutions. This plan threatens the entire Arab nation.

We reiterate our call to the Arab kings, presidents, leaders, and the Muslims to terminate these ugly massacres that are being committed not only in Tripoli but in Lebanon as a whole.

Executive Committee Member on British Decision

JN290958 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 29 Sep 85 p 15

[By Tawfiq 'Abid]

[Excerpts] Amman, *SAWT AL-SHA'B* — PLO Executive Committee member Jamal al-Surani has said that the decision announced by British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher that the foreign secretary would receive a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation in November is a positive, though late, decision. He referred to the need for Britain to lead EEC members in applying pressure on the United States so that it will change its current position which denies the Palestinian people's rights and supports the enemy's racism and Israeli expansion and aggression.

In an exclusive statement to *SAWT AL-SHA'B*, Al-Surani explained that the PLO appreciates the British step on the basis that the British Government will not be content with this meeting but will also work to activate the intransigent U.S. stand, which opposes the United Nation's unanimity, resolutions, and Charter.

He said that the Palestinian-Jordanian agreement is a means to activate the Palestine issue which is currently deadlocked. The agreement also affirms that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and ensures their right to return, to have self-determination, and to establish an independent state on their national soil which will be confederated with Jordan as a first step and with the fraternal Arab countries as a second step. Al-Surani added that the agreement confirms that there is no force in the world capable of restoring security and stability to this sensitive region without settling the Palestinian people's issue.

Referring to the coercive and terrorist measures of the Zionist occupation authorities against our people in the occupied territories, Al-Surani said that resistance and confrontation will be stronger despite the enemy's measures. He added that our people are ready to make sacrifices and offer martyrs for the sake of their honor and dignity.

He said that our masses' heroic deeds in all the Palestinian cities reaffirm the impossibility of bypassing the Palestinian people's cause. No one, not even by force, will be able to liquidate this cause.

WAKH: Israel Plans Attack on PLO Forces in YAR

GF291304 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0820 GMT 29 Sep 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 29 Sep (WAKH) — Palestinian military sources said that the PLO has information from various parties which affirms that Israel is planning an extensive aerial military operation against Palestinian bases in Sanaa.

The newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* today quotes these sources as saying that the information obtained by the PLO indicates that the raid recently carried out by Israeli planes against Palestinian bases in Lebanon was aimed at diverting attention from the big operation Israel plans in retaliation for the rise in resistance operations in the occupied territories.

The Palestinian leadership has held a decisive meeting with YAR leaders to coordinate with them in order to prevent any attempt by the enemy to carry out this Zionist operation and to attack the Palestinian resistance in the YAR.

PLO Radio Details Anti-Israeli Operations

JN291755 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1645 GMT 29 Sep 85

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command has stated the following:

Our combat groups operating inside the occupied homeland have penetrated various military and security obstacles set up by the occupation authorities in various parts of the occupied homeland. Yesterday these groups were able to plant explosive charges in a bus station used to transport the military in the city of Haifa, which was occupied in 1948. The explosive charges went off this morning as scheduled. The explosion, which was heard in many areas of Haifa, destroyed the station and killed or wounded several Zionist soldiers and settlers. The Zionist authorities cordoned off the operation area and launched a large-scale search campaign for our hero revolutionaries. However, these attempts were in vain. The Zionist authorities also arrested a number of Palestinian citizens on the pretext of being involved in the operation. Our hero revolutionaries left the operation area successfully and returned safely to their bases.

It is a revolution until victory.

[Signed] The Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command.

A Zionist military spokesman today admitted the explosion but claimed that only five Zionists were wounded. In a statement broadcast by the enemy radio, the spokesman said that his forces are searching for the perpetrators outside the operation area. The search operations have included the villages and areas near the city of Haifa.

Kuwait

Foreign Minister Addresses UN General Assembly

LD271230 Kuwait KUNA in English 0903 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Text] United Nations, Sept 27 (KUNA) — Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah al-Ahmad called Thursday for effective international action to eliminate terrorism.

In a major address delivered on behalf of HH the amir before the fortieth session of the General Assembly, Sheikh Sabah said "Combatting international terrorism has become the collective international responsibility which we all have to assume sincerely and honestly."

Recalling that Kuwait has been subjected to "blind terrorist acts," the Kuwaiti official urged the United Nations to lay down an effective international co-operative basis for the elimination of this "dangerous international phenomenon as soon as possible."

Discussing the important role the United Nations could play in a world torn by regional conflict and threatened by an escalating arms race, Sheikh Sabah deplored the exploitation by "certain big powers" of the veto power in the Security Council.

He attributed many of the world's problems to intervention by the big powers "in a way that will not help solve them."

If intervention is based on using the good offices of the big powers, he said, it would be a constructive effort. But if those interventions are made to serve only the interests of the big powers or of the aggressors, this would be unacceptable to the international community, he said.

In the Middle East, Sheikh Sabah said, Israel is being shielded from any international pressure, either through paralysing the Council or blocking the convening of an international conference.

"Such positions have increased Israel's arrogance, its continued repressive policies and its continued occupation of Arab land, the very things which have led to the increasing incapability of the United Nations to perform its duty in accordance with the Charter," Sheikh Sabah said.

In the case of some other international problems, however, Sheikh Sabah said the blame of non-settlement falls on the parties to the dispute themselves.

This, according to the Kuwaiti official, clearly is the case in the Iran-Iraq war. While Iraq expresses its readiness to put an end to the war, "we find that the other party, namely Iran, fails to respond to the will of the international community which wants this war to stop without delay," he said.

Sheikh Sabah said the continuing war poses the threat of escalating to other areas in the Gulf and that Kuwait itself has been repeatedly exposed to the war fall-out.

He pointed to the problem of interception of some Kuwaiti commercial vessels by Iran "in a way that constitutes a flagrant violation of all international norms and conventions and the principle of free navigation in international waters."

These principles, he said, are indicated in Security Council Resolution 552 of 1984 which considers such acts as a violation of the security and stability in the area and which renewed the necessity to abide by the commitment to the right of all nations to free navigation in accordance with international law.

Sheikh Sabah hailed the UN achievements over the past 40 years, including the world Declaration of Human Rights and prevention of a third world war as well as the despatch of peacekeeping forces to global hotbeds of tension.

But he noted that the world body still suffered "negative aspects" which have thus far obstructed the proper functioning of the UN. The deputy premier attributed these negative aspects to "shortcomings or faults in the functional structure of some UN agencies...and to the policies of some member-states favouring their own interests on the welfare of the international community."

The right of veto reserved to the five-permanent members of the Security Council was cited by Sheikh Sabah as a functional fault "which paralysed the Council's work on several occasions when world peace and security hinged on a strong unanimous resolution."

A major victim of these negative aspects, Sheikh Sabah said, was the Palestinian question, as the Security Council watched helplessly the escalation of this flaming problem which has been threatening world peace and security for the past four decades.

Meanwhile, the Kuwaiti chief diplomat stressed that the United Nations must save no effort in trying to resolve the apartheid problem in South Africa where the white minority continues to pursue "a policy of iron and fire" in usurping the legitimate rights of the black majority.

Other hot disputes in Afghanistan, Kampuchea, and Central America were also awaiting UN-sponsored solutions that would ensure the freedom, independence and sovereignty of all countries involved, he said.

In conclusion, Sheikh Sabah called on all states in this anniversary year to renew their commitment to the general principles which govern the international conduct in accordance with the Charter.

Sheikh Sabah established four rules to which states should adhere. They are:

- The necessity that all nations, big and small, should make all efforts to reinforce the role and effectiveness of the United Nations, through rendering every possible assistance to actions taken by the UN for world peace and the prosperity of mankind.

- The necessity that the Security Council should shoulder the responsibilities relegated to it by the Charter for the maintenance of world peace and security,

— The necessity to support the various efforts by the secretary general to use his good offices and reinforce his role in the settlement of international problems,

— The necessity to abstain as much as possible from settling international problems in isolation of the United Nations.

Oman

Reportage on Establishment of Relations With USSR

GF271240 Doha QNA in Arabic 1200 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Text] Muscat, 27 Sep (QNA) — The joint communique pertaining to establishment of diplomatic relations between the Sultanate of Oman and the Soviet Union — which is scheduled to be announced in the two countries tomorrow [as received] — was signed in New York. The Omani newspaper *UMAN*, which carried this report today, indicated that the agreement was signed on the Omani side by Haytham ibn Tariq Al Sa'id, head of European and North and South American affairs at the Foreign Ministry, and on the Soviet side by Georgiy Korniyenko, first deputy foreign minister.

The paper reported that Haytham ibn Tariq Al Sa'id stressed in a statement he made after the signing of the agreement that this step is part of the sagacious policy adopted by His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id which is based on expanding the circle of friends in the world. He also referred to the contacts that had taken place between the Sultan of Oman and former Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov to this effect and indicated that the signing of this agreement is regarded as the fruit of these contacts. Korniyenko described this step as being positive and as representing a coronation of the contacts that took place between the two countries. *UMAN* pointed out that this communique mirrors the sincere desire of the two countries to establish relations between them based on mutual respect, respect of sovereignty, and noninterference in the affairs of others.

Text of Joint Communique

For the text of the joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Sultanate of Oman and the USSR from the 27 September Moscow IZVESTIYA, see the Middle East & North Africa section of the 30 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

Foreign Minister Remarks

GF281314 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 28 Sep 85

[Text] Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs, affirmed that the announcement to establish diplomatic relations between the Sultanate and the USSR was the result of exchanges between the Omani and Soviet leaders over the past 2 years, during which his majesty the sultan received messages from the Soviet leaders concerning future bilateral relations.

In a statement published today in the daily *UMAN*, his excellency the minister stated that over the past 2 years the sultanate has been following the USSR's policy on the Gulf region and the

Soviet leaders' new trend toward enhancing stability in the Arabian Peninsula. He indicated that the decision of his majesty the sultan to establish diplomatic relations between the two countries was in light of this new trend of the Soviet leaders. He added that the step will lead to more stability and will serve relations between the Sultanate and the Soviet Union.

His excellency the minister said: Our relations with any country cannot be linked to our relations with other countries. He noted that the new Soviet trend cannot be ignored, which certainly helped the Sultanate's policy on improving relations among the Arabian Peninsula countries. His excellency the minister predicted that regional, Arab, and international reaction to this step will be positive, noting that expansion of the range of relations will serve stability and peace, and will, in the end, serve the interests of all countries.

His excellency the minister denied that the timing of the announcement had any connection with the Sultanate's hosting the sixth GCC summit, scheduled to be held in Muscat in November. He noted that establishing relations between Oman and USSR cannot be linked to other GCC countries' relations with any country. He described the U.S. reaction to the Omani step as encouraging, the opposite of what public opinion thinks. He noted that the policy of His Majesty Sultan Qabus Al Bu Sa'id on relations with other countries is based on serving mutual interests without linking relations in any way to the policy of other countries. His excellency the minister pointed out that it is in the interest of the GCC states to encourage the new trend between the USSR and the Sultanate of Oman.

Saudi Arabia

Defense Minister on Arms Purchase Policy

LD282333 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2230 GMT 28 Sep 85

[Text] His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation, and inspector general, stressed that any arms the Kingdom buys from any country are under no conditions or restrictions. His royal highness stressed that the Kingdom buys the arms to defend itself and the Arab and Islamic nations.

In a press conference he held this evening in London, attended by a large number of representatives of Saudi, Arab, British, and international press, Prince Sultan said that the Kingdom's policies are based on justice, peace, and commitment to international principles and agreements.

His royal highness pointed out that 2 years ago the Kingdom began considering the Tornado purchase, to which his royal highness and the British Government agreed the day before yesterday. After deep and accurate consideration, the decision to buy the aircraft was made.

Press Conference*GF290630 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2206 GMT 28 Sep 85*

["Text" of press conference held by Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd Al-'Aziz, Saudi second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation, and inspector general, in London on 28 September]

[Excerpt] London, 28 Sep (SPA) — Question: Will the aircraft deal that the Kingdom has signed with Britain constitute a major departure on the part of Saudi Arabia from dependence on the United States to obtain military equipment, or will it continue to seek to get U.S. F-15 planes and other U.S. defensive hardware?

Answer: The Saudi Government issued a statement before we departed the Kingdom which clarifies this stand. There are no restrictions on the arms that the Kingdom buys from any country for two reasons. The first is that Saudi Arabia pays the value of any arms that it purchases without borrowing from the country from which it purchases them. Hence, there is no reason to ask for permission from any country or for there to be objections from another country if we buy arms from whatever country.

The second reason is that we began considering this arms deal 2 years ago. Throughout this period we evaluated the arms found of the countries with which we deal. Purchasing this type of aircraft is within the plan of the Saudi Armed Forces. This explanation proves that the credibility of the United States continues. [sentence as received] We will continue to purchase U.S. arms. As for the F-15 planes to which some newspapers have referred, when we request arms from a country we do not impose our will on it, nor do we impose conditions on when or how the purchase will take place. The matter is left up to the United States. When it finds that it is able to sell those arms to the Kingdom, then we will buy these planes.

Question: Does Saudi Arabia's plan to develop its Armed Forces include the acquisition of French Mirage-2000 planes?

Answer: Our relations with France are excellent. What the press has said regarding a difference between the Kingdom and France is not true. It is also untrue that there are complications with regard to purchasing these aircraft. His Highness said: I would like to assert that French arms are excellent. We are still carefully considering these planes and when the appropriate time comes and when our Armed Forces need this type or other types of aircraft, then we will not hesitate.

Question: You have stated that the deal you have signed with Britain will not affect your relationship with the United States. Does this mean that you have not given up hope that it is possible to make an arms deal with the United States which will be the equivalent of the one you have signed with Britain?

Answer: Actually the requests which are made by the Kingdom to friendly countries are made according to our needs and their ability to sell. If the United States is able to sell us F-15 planes or other weapons which we need, then we will purchase these weapons. If we request arms from any country and it refuses because of its circumstances, we might appreciate these circumstances, but we will seek arms elsewhere. Diversification of arms

is one of the bases of the Kingdom's policies. This is not new. We now have British, U.S., and French planes; French missiles; and French and U.S. warships. The Kingdom imports from its friends as long as they agree to supply us with what we require to defend our country and our Arab nation. We will continue to do so. Regarding any country that has certain circumstances that govern it or has problems, we never like to provoke any problem for any person or country. [sentence as received]

Question: What benefit does the Kingdom get from this exchange? Does this deal create a problem for the Kingdom with regard to OPEC?

Answer: Exchanging oil [for arms] in this deal is by agreement of the two countries on the principle of exchange. The decision depends on the Kingdom. A discussion will be held on this subject after 2 months. Saudi and British experts will have the opportunity to participate. If exchange is in the interest of the Kingdom, we will go ahead and the agreement will be approved within the limits of the Kingdom's production quota as approved by OPEC and within the limits of the declared price, this matter will be announced following the final agreement. As to whether there will be a disagreement between the Kingdom and the OPEC countries, this is not expected, because the Kingdom is one of the founding countries of OPEC and will not do anything that harms OPEC. However, the Kingdom will not — as his majesty the king recently stated — remain silent with regard to the departure from OPEC resolutions by some OPEC countries. He said that the Kingdom does not want to be anyone's guardian, nor accept guardianship by anyone. If the Kingdom finds itself in certain circumstances, it will take the measures that it considers appropriate within the limits of its quota ceiling and the official prices of OPEC. What is without fault and controversy is that there are no conditions at all pertaining to the Kingdom's purchase of arms from whatever country, particularly this deal. The British defense secretary affirmed this in the press conference he held following the signing of the deal.

Prince Sultan said that the deal was not made without prior consideration. One of the characteristics of the Kingdom, under the leadership of his majesty the king, is that careful consideration is the primary quality of its planning. For this reason, our Armed Forces considered the deal and discussed it for 2 years, and did not make the decision to purchase these arms until after careful study, since this deal constitutes an important part of the defense of our Arab nation.

In answer to a question on the future of trade relations between the Kingdom and Britain, His Highness said: Relations between the two countries are firmly established and continuing. However, we hope to develop these relations in accordance with Britain's stands that require all of us to develop our relations in all fields. [sentence as received]

In answer to a question on the help that Britain might extend to the Kingdom to push forward Saudi exports and make it easier for their exportation in international markets, he said: This issue concerns the trade minister. I believe there is an exchange of trade missions by the two countries. I hope they will achieve good results.

In answer to a question on the Kingdom's needs for defense expenditure, and which party constitutes a danger to the Kingdom, his highness said: Actually, to say there is a danger to the Kingdom may not be true. However, we believe that there is a danger that exists and has continued to exist. This danger is represented by Israel and it is against the whole Arab nation. Naturally, any arms that the Kingdom gets are for self-defense before anything else. For this reason, the Kingdom has great hopes that the Palestinian question will be resolved by peaceful means in accordance with the legitimate rights and the law of justice and fairness. However, if right, justice, and fairness do not exist, then a person might perpetrate, by way of self-defense, what he deems one of his rights. What is important is that the Kingdom is part of the Arab nation. We are joined with the Arab nation by a charter. When the Arab nation arms itself, it depends on its legitimate right to uphold right and prevent injustice, and to cooperate with right. As to the diagnosis pertaining to where the danger lies, as I have said we have no weakness, and the real danger is that which the United Nations has laid down in its resolutions, namely Israel's aggression against the Arab right. This danger does not threaten the Kingdom alone but the Arab nation and the Islamic nation.

Prince Sultan described the British prime minister's step in agreeing that her foreign secretary will receive a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation as a positive step. He said: We hope that other countries will follow this lead. As for the United States and other countries, our Arab duty requires us to insist on our legitimate rights and to continue to make our demands. We realize the importance of the United States in this issue. It is inevitable that right will triumph, God willing.

His highness said that it has been agreed in principle with the British Government to use part of the value of the [arms deal for industrialization in the Kingdom, in industries that will benefit it, and from which the Saudi private sector will benefit in cooperation with British capital and experience.

Answering a question on Oman's decision to establish diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, his royal highness said: Each country has its sovereignty and freedom. We believe that it is up to each country to decide whether to establish relations with another country. The Kingdom cannot dictate its will to any country. The Soviet Union is a superpower which has its own prestige and respect. Each country has its own circumstances in establishing relations with another country. Therefore, the deci-

sion of any country to establish relations with another country, except with Israel, the enemy of Arabs and Muslims, is something which concerns that country.

Answering a question on the steps taken by the Kingdom to prevent Iran from closing the Strait of Hormuz, his royal highness said that Hormuz does not concern the Kingdom alone and that the Kingdom has no authority over Iran if it wishes to close the Strait. However, I believe that it is not wise to close this international strait because this would lead to the escalation of the situation. This matter concerns the whole world.

Answering a question on whether this [arms] deal would anger some countries, his royal highness said: Relations with France and the United States are very strong. There are projects worth thousands of millions dollars between the Kingdom and these two countries. The Kingdom is not required to please other countries. I assure you that we will not incite any country against another. We think about what we need and plan our needs and then purchase from any country. By this we do not incite one country against another. We purchased many weapons from the United States and France without displeasing Britain.

Answering a question on whether the arms diversification policy adopted by the Kingdom would surpass Western arms in the long run, his royal highness said: We are concerned about advanced modern technology. Everybody knows that the West possesses advanced technology that is similar to if not better than that in the East bloc. It is more effective to obtain modern arms and technology from the countries with which we have diplomatic and economic relations to ensure the development of our Armed Forces and the safety and the defense of our country. If these countries refrain from doing so — and we do not think they will refrain — and give their justifications, when that happens we will act appropriately.

Regarding the issues which will be included in the speech which will be delivered by his royal highness on behalf of his majesty the king at the United Nations, he said that the speech will touch on the Kingdom's clearly-declared policy which is represented by the defense of the rights of Arabs and Muslims and adherence to the charters of the Arab League and the United Nations and which calls for assisting suffering people in the world and for solving all issues of the world peacefully and not by jungle law. These are the basic principles which the Kingdom pursues.

Mubarak, King Husayn Meet in New York 27 Sep
NC272032 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1810 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Text] New York, 27 Sep (MENA) — King Husayn of Jordan and his wife held a working luncheon this afternoon in honor of President Husni Mubarak and his wife.

MENA has learned that President Mubarak and King Husayn discussed Egyptian-Jordanian coordination to activate the Middle East peace process.

The two leaders also reviewed the results of their meetings with a number of world leaders in New York. These meetings occurred within the context of discussing international support for the Palestinian issue as well as various regional issues.

Mubarak, Husayn Comment
NC272116 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2035 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Text] New York, 27 Sep (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak has stated that he feels that the U.S. Administration has been more flexible and understanding this time.

In statements to Egyptian journalists following his working luncheon with King Husayn of Jordan, President Mubarak said: We have had frank talks with the U.S. Administration. This administration really was more understanding this time about the issues of peace in the Middle East and bilateral relations.

Replying to a question as to whether there is hope for achieving a solution before the end of this year, President Mubarak said: I hope so. King Husayn and I are exerting utmost efforts in this regard.

Asked what went on during his meeting with U.S. President Reagan and his meeting today with King Husayn, President Mubarak replied: I basically discussed the Palestinian problem as well as issues of the entire region with President Reagan. We also conferred on bilateral issues.

Regarding his meeting with King Husayn today, President Mubarak stated: Of course, we meet often. We discussed how to utilize the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement which is seen as the basis for the current moves. His Majesty King Husayn will meet with President Reagan on Monday. He will speak to President Reagan in the same terms. I briefed His Majesty King Husayn on my talks with President Reagan during my two visits to Washington. President Mubarak noted that world leaders with whom he met in New York fully understand the Palestinian issue. He said: I believe that this subject is now clear to world leaders.

Meanwhile, in his statements to journalists, King Husayn described his meeting with President Mubarak today as fraternal. He said that complete coordination and understanding exist between them on all issues, and that their views are identical.

His excellency was asked about President Mubarak's belief that Yasir 'Arafat's recent statements amounted to full recognition of UN Security Council Resolution 242 and whether he was of

the same opinion. King Husayn replied: During my last visit to Washington, I spoke at the White House in the name of our brothers in the PLO as well as on behalf of Jordan about how we viewed the UN resolutions and our moves toward a just peace.

Asked about his declaration at the UN General Assembly that he is ready to hold direct negotiations with Israel and whether this also expresses the PLO's view, King Husayn said: This is the clear Arab stand. The fact is that there is no argument about our readiness to hold such negotiations within the appropriate and sound framework that I described in my speech.

Mubarak Meets Egyptian Editors
NC281941 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 28 Sep 85

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak met in New York today with the chief editors of the Egyptian newspapers. He described the results of his discussions with U.S. President Reagan and U.S. Administration officials. He said that he was aware of an understanding of Egypt's stand on the need to speed up the Middle East process in order to achieve a comprehensive peaceful settlement, guarantee the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, and bring about the holding of discussions that would include all parties concerned with the Middle East problem.

In this regard, President Mubarak pointed out that he had explained to the U.S. Administration the need to exploit the Palestinian-Jordanian agreement and see that this initiative does not meet the same fate as others have.

President Mubarak expressed his belief that the coming period will witness a move in this direction. He said that during his meeting with his Majesty King Husayn of Jordan, an agreement was reached on coordinating exchanges with the U.S. Administration aimed at activating the peace process.

Mubarak further said that he thought the U.S. Administration would respond positively to Egypt's demands pertaining to economic issues. This, he added, is reflected in the administration's decision not to decrease the amount of U.S. aid to Egypt next year, despite the reductions in foreign aid allocations. The president said that by this decision the United States is displaying its understanding of the Egyptian economic situation.

During the meeting President Mubarak also reviewed other international problems, including the Iraq-Iran war, the economic situation in Africa, and racist problems in South Africa. At the end of the meeting, the president turned to Egyptian domestic affairs. He stressed the need to increase efforts and production and to direct consumption.

Mubarak Departs for Paris
NC290635 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0242 GMT 29 Sep 85

[Text] New York, 28 Sep (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak left New York for Paris early this morning after an 8-day trip to the United States. During his visit to Washing-

ton, President Mubarak held important talks with U.S. President Ronald Reagan and senior American officials. President Mubarak also delivered an important speech at the UN General Assembly and met with Jordan's King Husayn and a number of other world leaders in New York.

President Mubarak will meet with French President Francois Mitterrand at noon on Monday to continue his political activity and efforts to revive the Middle East peace process and rally support for the Palestinian cause.

Mubarak Meets With Mitterrand

For reportage on President Husni Mubarak's visit to France, including his meeting with French President Mitterrand, please see the France section of the 30 September Western Europe *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

Mubarak Telephones Sudan's Siwar al-Dhahab

NC291723 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 29 Sep 85

[Text] Our radio correspondent in Paris has learned that President Muhammad Husni Mubarak telephoned General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of Sudan's Transitional Military Council, a short time ago to ask about the situation in Sudan. Gen Siwar al-Dhahab expressed his appreciation for the president's interest in Sudan and for making this contact. He reassured President Mubarak about recent developments in the Sudanese situation.

Mubarak Affirms Solidarity

NC292048 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2022 GMT 29 Sep 85

[Text] Paris, 29 Sep (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak has stated that Egypt will respect Sudan's sovereignty and will not permit any interference in its domestic affairs.

Following his telephone conversation tonight with General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of Sudan's Transitional Military Council, President Mubarak made a statement to reporters in Paris. He stressed that since it is linked by destiny to the people of Sudan, Egypt is concerned to maintain their national security and it stands by their side to confront any foreign interference or aggression.

Lutfi Condemns Foreign Intervention in Sudan

NC291257 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 29 Sep 85

[Text] In a statement today, Prime Minister 'Ali Lutfi said that Egypt is following developments in Sudan with interest. He added that Egypt, while affirming its respect for the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of other states, condemns any foreign intervention which infringes on Sudan's security and sovereignty.

Sudan Denies Mubarak Appeal to Siwar al-Dhahab

NC291844 Paris AFP in English 1827 GMT 29 Sep 85

[Text] Cairo, Sept 29 (AFP) — The Sudanese Embassy here today denied that Head of State General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab had appealed to Egyptian President Husni Mubarak to help break the deadlock between the Khartoum government and southern rebel leader Colonel John Garang.

A report in the Egyptian daily *AL-AHRAM* said Friday that Sudanese Foreign Minister Ibrahim Taha Ayyub had given General Siwar al-Dhahab's message to Mr. Mubarak in New York in the wake of Thursday's army mutiny in the Sudanese capital.

AL-AHRAM said Gen. Siwar al-Dhahab had urged Mr Mubarak to use his influence with Col. Garang because Egypt would be naturally affected by what happened in neighbouring Sudan. Mr. Mubarak had replied with suggestions for a solution, the paper added without giving details.

However a statement issued by the Sudanese Embassy here said the conversation between President Mubarak and Mr. Ayyub had taken place before the mutiny and had covered bilateral relations and the international situation.

The embassy accused the Cairo press of trying to suggest that the Sudanese Government was unable to maintain security and stability in the country, which it said was not true.

Meanwhile Egyptian Prime Minister 'Ali Lutfi told reporters today that Cairo was following events in Sudan with interest. Egypt was opposed to "any foreign interference which might prejudice Sudan's security or sovereignty", he added.

Mubarak Marks 'Abd al-Nasir Death Anniversary

NC280458 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1938 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Text] Cairo, 27 Sep (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has called for a united Arab stand, eschewing divisions and restoring the spirit of Arab solidarity, a spirit that is missing because of one-upmanship and whims.

In a speech on the anniversary of President Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir's passing, President Mubarak stated: This anniversary reminds all Arabs of the meanings of his life and of the principles for which he sacrificed.

President Mubarak said: The anniversary of 'Abd al-Nasir's death falls at a time when Egyptian soil has been liberated following the victorious October war and the battle for peace and development. It also falls at a time when Egypt is enjoying an integrated democratic system which protects freedoms, welcomes criticism, and accepts opposing views.

In his speech, President Mubarak hailed leader Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir and said that he represented a link in the continuous chain of the great sons of Egypt that this land has produced throughout its long history.

The following is the text of President Mubarak's speech:

Brothers and sisters:

Today marks the 15th anniversary of the passing of Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir, the leader of the 23 July 1952 revolution. The years of his rule were associated with the struggle against foreign domination and for national independence, as well as with the gradual realization of the national aspirations of the Arab nation. He was the leader who met the harshest challenges and entered the fiercest battles to protect the principles in which he believed during the long confrontation with forces hostile to the national liberation movements and to the right of the peoples to self-determination.

The memory of Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir, the devoted son of Egypt, brings back his daring stance and his ceaseless struggle for his Arab nation in support of freedom and unity. He waged the fiercest military and political battles during which the Egyptian people sacrificed the precious souls of their sons and their property because of their faith in their national affiliation and their pioneering and leading destiny throughout Arab history.

Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir's name is associated with the decision to nationalize the Suez Canal and to confront the tripartite aggression with unique valor. His name is associated with the stubborn persistence with which he built the high dam as a symbol of the free Egyptian will. It is also associated with the struggle of the powerless peoples in Africa, Asia, and Latin America against foreign subservience and the domination of the forces of imperialism in all shapes and forms.

The peoples of the Third World will not forget his historical role in establishing the Nonaligned Movement, which is playing an influential role in formulating international policy and in serving the issues of peace in today's world.

The anniversary of 'Abd al-Nasir's passing falls at a time when Egyptian national soil has been liberated because Egypt, in continuation of his struggle and of his march, waged the victorious October war and the battle of peace and development in the name of the millions with whom 'Abd al-Nasir struggled to regain the pure land with the clean blood and to restore the will of the noble people of Egypt.

This anniversary comes when Egypt is enjoying an integrated democratic system which protects freedoms, welcomes criticism, and accepts opposing views. This system does not suppress freedom of expression or hinder unrestrained intellectual thought. The only restrictions are respect for pan-Arab responsibility, legal supremacy, and constitutional legitimacy in implementing a major objective of the eternal July revolution, namely to establish a stable democratic life.

Today, we can be proud of this. We present it as an example to other people. Freedom is the basis of development, and democracy is a pillar of stability. Democracy is the only environment in which to achieve progress and increase the level of production and services for people who have long suffered. The time has come for them to enjoy that which they had been denied during the struggles and sacrifices.

Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir represents a link in the continuous chain of great Egyptian sons that this good land has produced throughout its long history. He is one of the many heroes the Nile Valley has provided to assume leadership responsibility in the most critical circumstances and difficult times. They succeeded in creating history which posterity has remembered as a symbol of heroism and sacrifice.

The anniversary of the death of 'Abd al-Nasir reminds all Arabs of the meaning of his life and the principles for which he sacrificed. It also reminds us of the Egyptian people's sacrifices stemming from their belief in the Arab nation's objectives and just causes.

It is an occasion for uniting the Arab stand, eschewing divisions, and restoring the spirit of Arab solidarity; this solidarity has been absent because of one-upmanship, maneuvers, and whims. It is an occasion to restore the spirit of glorious July, which was rejuvenated by the great October battle. It is also a time to review the past and to examine the present closely. This is in order to avoid mistakes and benefit from past experience in seeking a bright future for the coming generations. We want for them a dignified life without the suffering of the past or the difficulties of the present.

Let the anniversary of the death of the late leader Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir be our inspiration on the correct path, an impetus for progress, and an incentive for a better future. May God's peace and mercy be upon you.

'Abd al-Majid Speaks at UN Security Council

NC270614 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT
27 Sep 85

[Text] Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, spoke before a UN Security Council meeting held at the level of foreign ministers last night, demanding that the current UN collective security law be rendered more effective. He said that Egypt is considering the possibility of submitting a specific initiative intended to modernize Security Council procedures and working methods, in order to increase their efficacy and to permit the Security Council to meet its responsibilities in a timely fashion.

'Abd al-Majid added that in so doing, Egypt is taking into consideration the proposals outlined in the Security Council secretary general's reports to the United Nations in 1982 and in 1985. These proposals are objective, detailed, and frank in specifying the shortcomings produced in both the Security Council and the United Nations as a whole by the ineffectiveness of the collective security law.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid went on to say that dozens of Security Council resolutions still require effective mechanisms for implementation. The resolutions on the Middle East and the Palestinian issue, for example, still lack procedures to ensure implementation and commitment. He affirmed that Egypt supports a strengthened United Nations, able to serve as a guardian of peace and as a context for coexistence among nations and peoples. The UN Charter and provisions will remain, for Egypt and for many other

developing countries, a guarantee of sovereignty and independence, he concluded.

Envoy Badawi Reports to Lutfi on Tabah Talks

NC271523 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1510 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Text] Cairo, 27 Sep (MENA) — Ambassador 'Abd al-Ilalim Badawi, assistant foreign minister and head of Egypt's delegation to the tripartite Egyptian-Israeli-U.S. talks on the Tabah problem, has submitted a report to Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi. The report deals with the results of the talks held yesterday at the Mena House Hotel between Egypt and Israel in the presence of a U.S. delegation.

Ambassador Badawi said that the Tabah talks will resume but added that the date will be set in light of Egypt's view of the results of yesterday's talks.

Prime Minister Confers With British Delegation

NC282140 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 28 Sep 85

[Text] Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi met with a British House of Commons delegation today. They discussed Middle East developments and the role of Britain and the European states in supporting a dialogue with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. The prime minister also explained the advantages of investment in Egypt. He said that there are opportunities for British funds to be invested in various fields in Egypt, and stressed that the government encourages the establishment of joint projects with British businessmen.

U.S. Pilots Reportedly Arrive for Maneuvers

PM271503 Cairo AL-AHALI in Arabic 26 Sep 85 p 1

[Unattributed report: "American Pilots and Paratroopers Arrive in Egypt Preparatory to Another Round of Maneuvers"]

[Text] One of our air bases last Thursday afternoon received 23 American pilots and 412 paratroopers who flew directly from the United States to Cairo in U.S. transport planes together with their equipment and gear for airborne landing operations.

Immediately upon their arrival, the 23 American pilots were taken by helicopter to another air base, while a big camp was erected for the American paratroopers on the base at which they landed.

Negotiations took place 2 weeks ago regarding a U.S. proposal to hold new joint military maneuvers between the U.S. forces and selected elements of Egyptian Army units allegedly because of the instability of the Middle East situation. The outcome of the negotiations was not known then, but it appears to have been concluded in favor of the Americans. Preparations for the new joint maneuvers — which are scheduled for the first half of this

coming December, according to the U.S. proposal — seem to be under way now.

Al-Baz Denies Report

NC280818 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0020 GMT 28 Sep 85

[Text] New York, 27 Sep (MENA) — Dr Usamah al-Baz, first under secretary at the Foreign Ministry and director of the President's Office for Political Affairs, made a statement tonight denying the report that U.S. paratroopers are in Cairo. He described this report as completely baseless.

Industrial Agreement Signed With USSR

NC281032 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0848 GMT 28 Sep 85

[Text] Cairo, 28 Sep (MENA) — Egypt and the Soviet Union have signed a new industrial agreement valued at 11 million pounds sterling at account rate [si'r hisabi]. The agreement provides for the importation of modern equipment and the necessary spare parts for the iron and steel company in Hulwan and the importation of rolling stock to transport raw materials and finished goods.

Engineer Diya' al-din Tantawi, chairman of the company's board of directors, said that this equipment will develop, modernize, and increase steel production to 100,000 tons a year. He added that the agreement also calls for the dispatch of some Soviet experts to supervise, together with their Egyptian counterparts, the installation of the spare parts and advanced equipment. In addition, they will oversee the introduction of modern production technology, as some of the existing steel mills were constructed more than 20 years ago.

An Egyptian industrial delegation led by Engineer Tantawi returned to Cairo from Moscow today. The delegation began its visit to the Soviet Union on 18 September and held talks that resulted in the signing of the agreement.

Malian Information Minister Arrives in Cairo

NC260522 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2130 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Cairo, 26 Sep (MENA) — Malian Information Minister Mrs Gakou Fatou Niang arrived in Cairo this evening on an official week-long visit to Egypt, at the invitation of Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif.

Briefs

New Italian Ambassador — Cairo, 26 Sep (MENA) — Giovanni Migliuolo, the new Italian ambassador to Egypt, arrived in Cairo this morning. He succeeds Elio Giuffrida, who retired after completing his tour. Giuffrida left Cairo yesterday. Migliuolo served as his country's ambassador in Moscow. [Text] *[Cairo MENA in Arabic 1010 GMT 26 Sep 85 NC]*

Military Statements on 30 Sep Operations**Khark Island Raid**

JN300855 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
0818 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Text] A military spokesman has stated the following:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. It is another day of victory forged by men who believe in their God, and so God increased their guidance, strength, and victory. He is the best supporter.

After the ground lions, the soldiers of the heroic V Army Corps had taught the despotic clique's forces a new, tough lesson in today's battle, the valiant eagles of the air delivered another devastating strike against the blazing rubble on Khark Island at 0800 [0400 GMT] today in order to increase the destruction and fire and to affirm the Iraqis' determination to keep this vital utility out of service so long as the war continues. After they had carried out their duty with their well-known valor and accuracy, the eagles of the air returned safely with their aircraft under God's care.

Thus, our men prove that the only way to rescue Iran from the ordeal brought about by its rulers is to accept peace in accordance with the just and fair conditions defined by the Iraqi leadership. Otherwise, the enemies will reap only further daily defeats, God willing.

[Dated] 30 September 1985

Attack in North Sector 'Crushed'

JN300834 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
0800 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Text] A military spokesman has stated the following:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Imagining that Iraq for a moment may not be paying attention to what they harbor, the scoundrel rulers of Iran sent a force exceeding a brigade to attack our forward units in the V Army Corps northern sector at 0410 [0010 GMT] today. Our brave forward units intercepted them in the heroic V Army Corps sector. In an exemplary defensive battle, during which Iraq's men gave a splendid example of courage, storming spirit, skillful command, and good performance, our forces managed, with God's help, to completely crush the attacking force at 0625 [0225 GMT]. Our forces did not allow the attacking force even to approach our positions, but turned it into withered bodies in lowlands and valleys. The few remaining forces took to their heels, pursued by God's curse and our valiant men's strong fire.

We tell the Iranian rulers: God has disgraced your pursuit of vice. We emphasize to this stray clique that we are closer to it than their own veins and we know all their remaining intentions

whether in this sector or elsewhere. We will destroy them in any fresh attempt, aided by God, the best supporter and noblest helper. May God bless the V Army Corps men — command, officers, and other ranks. Move ahead.

[Dated] 30 September 1985

'Large Maritime Target' Attacked

JN300838 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
0820 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Text] A military spokesman has stated the following:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. On land and at sea we will continue to pursue them day and night, inflicting the largest losses and most bitter defeats until they submissively yield to the call of peace.

At 0825 [0425 GMT] today, and with God's help, a devastating strike was delivered against a large maritime target near the Iranian coasts by our heroic Air Force. After the eagles of the air had delivered unerring strikes to their target, they returned with their aircraft both safe and triumphant. May God bless the men. Proceed toward further victories which uphold justice and destroy falsehood. Success comes from God.

[Dated] 30 September 1985

Statements Issued on Khark Raids, Other Actions**29 Sep Communique**

JN291634 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1600 GMT 29 Sep 85

[Communique No 1,973 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 29 September 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our fighters, the men of battle and the loyal soldiers of leader Saddam Husayn, continue their heroic feats to stave off evil from lofty Iraq, the Iraq of principles and good.

The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. With hearts full of faith and confident that our cause is just, our valiant hawks of the air once again pounced on the vital targets of the ruling Iranian regime, which was established according to concepts that are alien to this age and that conflict with the moral values on which relations among people should be based. Our valiant hawks of the air carried out a daring and devastating raid on the blazing Khark Island facilities at 1330 today to keep them ablaze, to deprive the despotic clique of these facilities, and prevent it from using them to prolong the war.

After performing their duty with their famous courage, intrepidity, and accuracy, our hawks of the air returned safely with their

planes under God's protection. We would like to remind you once again, O despotic Iranian rulers, that we carry out our promise whenever we want. We will set a huge fire that will burn you and silence your tongues until you admit that justice has triumphed and wrong has been defeated. Verily from those who transgress we shall exact due retribution. [Koranic verse].

2. The Iranian rulers have again demonstrated their utter stupidity. Their ignorance has led them to the abyss of death. God Almighty has willed that they should reap ignominy from their bad deeds and ill intentions. These frustrated rulers have sent two aircraft from their remaining miserable Air Force to penetrate our international borders in the Al-Basrah Governorate after days of hollow statements and empty chatter, which express the recklessness of these rulers. Our ground resistance in the heroic III Army Corps sector intercepted the planes and shot down one of them, an F-4, over our territory at 0716 today. The other plane fled without even reaching its target.

God bless the heroic men of the ground resistance sector. We say to the Iranian rulers: God have mercy on those who know their own size. May God have no mercy on you, O Iranian rulers, because you do not know your own size and you have not preserved your own souls.

3. Using artillery and tank fire, our fighters dealt several blows to enemy positions opposite our positions, setting one excavator on fire and destroying it, setting one ammunition dump on fire and destroying one infantry position in the East Basra III Army Corps sector.

4. Our units in the I Army Corps northern sector dealt concentrated blows to enemy positions opposite their positions. As a result of these blows, confirmed enemy losses amount to two ammunition dumps that were set on fire, two vehicles set on fire and destroyed, two destroyed shelters, and one destroyed medium-caliber machinegun, whose entire crew was killed.

5. New groups of [Iranian] civilians sought refuge with our units at the battlefield, escaping the tyranny of the criminal and evil clique ruling Iran.

6. The criminal Iranian enemy shelled (Biyarah) with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 29 September 1985

Spokesman Denies Iranian Claims

JN291649 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1635 GMT 29 Sep 85

[Text]0 Baghdad, 29 Sep (INA) — Iraq has denied that either of the two Iranian aircraft, one of which was shot down, succeeded in reaching any target inside Iraqi territory [29 September]. In reply to Iranian claims that the aircraft hit a power station, an Iraqi military spokesman told INA that if the Iranian claims are true, then we defy them to prove their claims tangibly as Iraq does when it hits targets in Iran.

28 Sep Communiqué

JN281627 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1600 GMT 28 Sep 85

[Communiqué No 1,972 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 28 September 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Splendid victory will, God willing, be the lot of only the brave Iraqi people whose firm will is inspired by their great leader. At a time when the brave eagles of the air continue to deprive the Iranian regime of its oil exports, the brave ground lions continue to destroy the enemy's war machine and inflict massive losses on its remnants along the battlefronts.

The following is a roundup of our units' activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. Our heroic Air Force continues to deal devastating blows to Khark Island, thus implementing the just and legitimate decision of the great Iraqi people and their wise leadership to keep this vital facility out of service and deprive the Iranian regime of oil revenues as long as this ignorant, backward regime insists on continuing the war. Our valiant eagles launched a daring and successful night raid on Khark Island facilities at 2120 [1720 GMT] yesterday. The brave eagles of the air delivered another devastating strike against the island's facilities at 0840 [0440 GMT] today. After dealing devastating blows to their targets, they returned safely to base.

We affirm to the Iranian rulers that as long as they persist with futile prattle and foolhardy practices which demonstrate their ignorance of the facts governing the conflict, we will continue to deal them more blows wherever we want and anytime we choose. Great Iraq is capable, God willing, of imposing the will of peace and the logic of justice despite all those who continue to cling to outmoded illusions that were overstepped by the peoples' will.

2. A brave patrol from one of our forward units in the V Army Corps northern sector carried out an efficient combat operation. In a lightning attack, it managed to reach and storm the enemy positions, killing 10 soldiers, wounding others, and destroying a quantity of equipment and hardware. The patrol returned safely to base.

3. One of our forward units in the East Tigris VI Army Corps sector delivered effective artillery strikes against the enemy units opposite our positions, destroying one raft, killing several enemy troops, and burning two ammunition dumps.

4. Formations from our forward units engaged the enemy positions, vehicles, armor, and gun emplacements opposite our units' positions in the East Basra III Army Corps sector with tank and artillery fire, scoring effective hits and inflicting large losses in equipment, hardware, and personnel on the despotic clique's remnants.

5. Three enemy positions and one observation post were destroyed in the I Army Corps northern sector and the II Army Corps central sector.

6. One enemy machinegun and two medium-caliber machinegun emplacements were destroyed in the IV Army Corps sector.

7. In search of security and reassurance and due to their rejection of the policies adopted by the clique of charlatanism ruling in Iran — policies based on terrorism and bloodshed — fresh groups of Iranians, both military and civilian, sought refuge with our forward units at the front. They were safely evacuated to the rear.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 28 September 1985

27 Sep Communique

JN271709 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1600 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Communique No 1,971 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 27 September 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The soldiers of the glorious, honorable victories which Iraq has realized through the wisdom of the leader and president, Saddam Husayn, may God preserve him, are continuing their fighting in defense of great Iraq and the principles of the great Iraqi revolution.

The following is a summary of our operations for last night and today:

1. One of our brave units launched a surprise attack on the remnants of the tyrant clique's forces opposite our positions in the East Tigris VI Army Corps sector. With accurate artillery cover and brave fighting, our men reached enemy positions and destroyed his forces, inflicting massive losses in men, equipment, and hardware. Our men set fire to enemy positions, shelters, and ammunition dumps. Columns of smoke were seen billowing from most enemy positions. Having carried out its task, the unit returned safely to base, bringing with it equipment and hardware. God bless the brave VI Army Corps men. Thank God for his victory.

Elsewhere in the same sector, intensive artillery, tank, and mortar fire was opened on enemy positions, both those nearby and further away, creating fires in enemy ammunition dumps and positions.

2. Our brave fighters opened violent, heavy fire on enemy positions in the VII Army Corps sector along the entire front opposite our units. The enemy suffered large numbers of casualties. Fires were seen along the frontline in enemy positions, ammunition dumps, and vehicles.

3. In the East Basra III Army Corps sector, our forces directed artillery and mortar fire at enemy positions opposite them. Confirmed enemy losses were three ammunition dumps, one 106-mm mortar, one observation post, one vehicle, and three personnel positions. Those manning the observation post were killed.

4. Escaping the fear and terror of the tyrannical evil Iranian ruling clique and seeking a safe life, groups of Iranian civilians and soldiers sought refuge with our units at the front. They were safely evacuated to the rear.

5. The tyrant Iranian ruling clique shelled Basra's suburbs and Al-Shihabi with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 27 September 1985

Further Action on 27 Sep

JN271923 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1907 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Text] A military spokesman has stated the following:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The Iraqis' decision to destroy Khark Island and crush all the vital utilities left in Iran is carried out the moment their leadership so wishes. This decision is implemented by men who are known for their bravery, skill, and resolve.

In order to continue robbing the tyrant clique of the oil revenues, which it employs to perpetuate the war, and so that Khark Island, the main source of these revenues, will remain out of operation as long as the war continues, the brave eagles of Iraq launched a destructive, lightning, and surprise night attack on what remains of the island's facilities at 2120 [1720 GMT] today in order to further increase the flames and spread the destruction. Having accurately carried out their mission, our eagles returned to base with their planes, safe and in God's protection.

Let the Iranian rulers again know that Iraq will continue to tighten the noose around their necks in all areas and at all times until they admit their defeat before justice and until they are forced to accept peace.

It is not God that hath wronged them, but they wrong themselves. [Koranic verse]

[Dated] 27 September 1985

Lloyd's Says Khark Oil Exports Suspended

JN271106 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1000 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Text] London, 27 Sep (INA) — London newspaper *LLOYD'S LIST* today affirms that Iranian oil exports from Khark Island have stopped because of the intensive Iraqi air strikes against the oil installations and the two loading jetties on the island.

The newspaper, the organ of Lloyd's company for maritime insurance, cites international shipping experts as saying that Khark crude oil exports have now come to a complete halt. The paper adds that Iran used to export 90 percent of its overall oil exports, estimated at 1,600,000 barrels per day, from the two jetties and deep seaport at Khark.

LLOYD'S LIST cites reports reaching London yesterday from the owners of tankers in the Gulf region as saying that the Iranian authorities have asked some tankers, which were to be loaded with oil at the island's deep seaport during the last 3 days, to wait far off of Khark's shores after work was suspended on the two loading jetties and their anchorages as a result of the successful air raids against the island.

The paper cites Lloyd's as saying that its records show that none of the supertankers has sailed to Khark Island during the last 4 days and that no tanker or ship has been loaded with crude oil at the two loading jetties since the 11th raid for fear that the Iraqi air bombardment might be repeated. The paper stresses that massive damage has been inflicted on the two loading jetties and the oil installations and that Iran would not be able to repair the damage within a short period of time.

Tariq 'Aziz Addresses UN General Assembly
JN280921 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0625 GMT 28 Sep 85

[Text] New York, 28 Sep (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has said that the Iranian regime's insistence on continuing the war and setting conditions contrary to the principles of international law for ending it reflect that regime's abnormal nature and aggressive, expansionist tendencies.

Tariq 'Aziz added that the Iranian regime has dealt with all international efforts to end this war in an opportunistic manner to serve its plans to prolong the war and achieve its sick dreams of controlling Iraq and the countries of the region.

Addressing the 40th session of the UN General Assembly last night, Tariq 'Aziz touched also on the Iranian Navy's acts of piracy against mercantile shipping in the Arab Gulf waters and renewed Iraq's call for earnest action to guarantee the security and stability of the Arab Gulf region and to respect the full freedom of navigation for all Gulf states, as well as foreign countries.

Tariq 'Aziz spoke about the operations of annihilation to which the Palestinian people are being exposed and the attempts to liquidate the existence and cause of this people. He pointed to the acts to which the Palestinian people are being exposed in the occupied territories, such as racial discrimination, deportation, violation of human rights, confiscation of property, establishment of Zionist settlements, and Zionist attempts to eradicate everything relating to the Palestinian people's heritage, history, and customs.

Regarding the situation in South Africa, Tariq 'Aziz affirmed Iraq's complete support for the Namibian people's struggle against the racist Pretoria regime for the sake of liberation and independence under the leadership of their sole legitimate representative, SWAPO.

The following is the text of Tariq 'Aziz' address:

Mr President: It pleases me to extend my sincerest congratulations to you on your election as president of this session.

I am sure that you will, with your broad diplomatic experience at the United Nations, give us all the opportunity to reach positive results during this historic session. We are even more pleased because you are the representative of a country that is bound to the Arab nation by common bonds of history, culture, and friendship. The Iraqi delegation assures you of its complete readiness to fully cooperate with you for the sake of your mission.

Mr President, the current session of the UN General Assembly is of special historic importance. It is a ceremonious session that calls on us to pause and think about this organization's progress. If our concern has been to come to the rostrums of this organization to present our viewpoints on the major issues we are facing, our duty this year in particular should be to see that our presentation is marked by a frank and realistic statement of facts so we can all work together to defend the principles for which this organization was established.

Foremost of these principles is the maintenance of a peace guaranteeing nations their right to sovereignty, security, and honor. Without this right, there will be no justice and chaos and destruction will prevail in the world. My country and the countries of the region to which it belongs are the most threatened by danger and aggression and the ones in greatest need of peace, stability, and the application of the principles for which this organization was established 40 years ago.

In our region, Mr President, there are two regimes whose sole concern is to expand at the expense of their neighbors and to commit aggression, undeterred by conscience or principle. These regimes are the Zionist entity and the Iranian regime. These regimes are known for their outright disregard for this world organization and violation of its charter. Our organization has failed so far to make them honor our charter and the principles for which it was established — principles in which the whole of civilized mankind believes.

The facts of the Iranian aggression are known to the United Nations. The representatives of my country presented sufficient evidence about these facts and detailed explanations of Iraq's stands since the beginning of aggression on my country 5 years ago. This aggression is one of the basic preoccupations of this international organization.

One of the prominent facts of this aggression is that the Iranian regime's main objectives are to topple the political and social order in Iraq and the other countries in the region and to impose its barbaric and backward order on the region's peoples by force. This deviant course which the Iranian regime insists on practicing against many countries, particularly Iraq, is the main reason for its continued aggression, as well as for the danger and confusion in our area.

Despite attempts by Iraq and the region's countries to establish normal relations with the Iranian regime based on neighborliness and non-interference in internal affairs, the Iranian regime has insisted since the beginning on igniting fires of sedition and practicing expansion by force.

On 4 September 1980, the Iranian regime began its armed aggression on Iraq by shelling border cities and defenseless

people with heavy artillery in preparation for invading and occupying Iraq by force. Thus, Iraq was forced to defend its security and sovereignty. Since then, this international organization has intervened in an attempt to solve the conflict on the basis of the [UN] Charter and methods adopted by it for solving conflicts.

This international organization issued Resolution 479 on 28 September 1980 calling for a ceasefire and for settling the conflict by peaceful means. Iran rejected the resolution while Iraq accepted it. Since the beginning, Iraq has accepted with sincerity this organization's jurisdiction [wilayt] over the conflict, as well as all its resolutions calling for stopping the war and solving the conflict by peaceful means in accordance with the Charter's provisions.

Iraq has also accepted the jurisdiction of the international organizations, such as the ICO and the Nonaligned Movement. Meanwhile, since the beginning and until now, Iran has been rejecting all the resolutions issued by this and other international organizations. In order to stop the war, the Iranian regime has made ridiculous conditions which are completely contrary to principles of international law and the bases which organize relations between countries. These conditions are a good example of that regime's deviant nature in our world and reflect its evil expansionist trends.

When international efforts were begun to tackle some issues resulting from the conflict in order to alleviate its effects, Iraq responded to these efforts with all sincerity, hoping to achieve a step by step comprehensive peace. However, it has been proven beyond doubt that the Iranian regime deals with these efforts in an opportunistic way to serve its schemes to prolong the war and to achieve its sick dreams of controlling Iraq and the region's countries.

All of us are aware of the false Iranian claims and the baseless media campaigns in which that barbaric and backward regime shed crocodile tears on issues resulting from its own aggression and its own insistence on continuing this aggression.

Regarding the shelling of populated areas, I do not want to list in detail the firm facts of how the Iranian regime began its aggression on Iraq by shelling populated cities and areas on 4 September 1980. That regime has continued these hostile practices against Iraqi cities whenever Iranian planes have opportunity to do so. That regime has also continued shelling cities with artillery. The most important fact is that President Saddam Husayn suggested on 27 June 1983 a special agreement between the two countries under the United Nations to avoid striking at populated targets, but Iran rejected that proposal. Security Council Resolution 540 for 1983 contains a special article in this regard, but Iran rejected that resolution, too.

After Iraq had beaten back the big Iranian offensive of February 1984 aimed at occupying the southern region, and following an initiative from the UN secretary general, the two sides pledged in an agreement on 12 June 1984 to refrain from international attacks on purely residential areas.

However, that pledge did not prevent the Iranian regime from exploiting that agreement to build up military concentrations in Iranian border towns and villages. We warned against that in my letter dated 27 June 1984 (Document 16649 S). We requested a sufficient number of observers to ensure abidance by the agreement.

The Iranian regime rejected that at first, then agreed to it in the end after great insistence that the investigation team should remain in Teheran and not have the right to pay inspection visits to prevent violations of the agreement. We then heard several false statements about Iraqi violation of the agreement. The head of the Iranian regime even went to the point of making a threat on 8 February 1985 to shell the city of Basra. He asked its residents to leave (Document 16948 S). This was followed by an Iranian warning on 4 March 1985 to shell the same city within 12 hours and a request to residents to leave immediately. This was in reply to an Iraqi air attack on a factory on the outskirts of Ahvaz, which was not covered by the agreement. That was on the day when we were discussing the question of POW's in the Security Council in an effort to end their suffering.

Indeed, Iran carried out its threat and shelled Basra and other Iraqi cities. All that was a prelude to launching a wider and more savage attack on the southern Iraqi region in order to occupy it and set up a puppet government there. That attack took place on 12 March 1985 despite the appeal which the secretary general made 3 days earlier to stop the shelling of cities. We immediately responded to that appeal by expressing our readiness to hold a dialogue under his aegis in order to reach effective ways to guarantee the nonexploitation of the 12 June 1984 agreement for aggressive military purposes.

Was there any doubt after all that had happened that the Iranian regime had only agreed to the aforementioned agreement in order to mislead and prevent the Iraqi Air Force from striking at its military concentration and that it resorted to deception and intentional violation of the agreement in order to carry out its attack in an atmosphere of distortion and confusion?

Let us now discuss briefly the question of attacks on shipping. In 1983 Iraq called for earnest action to guarantee security and stability in the Arab Gulf region and respect for freedom of navigation for all Gulf states and all foreign countries. This call was warmly welcomed by GCC states and all countries concerned about security and stability in our region. That call was interpreted into a number of legal and political principles guaranteeing the interests of all Gulf states and the international community regarding shipping and international trade as contained in Security Council Resolution 540 of 1984.

Although the aforementioned resolution entails only partial suspension of hostilities between the two countries which meant prolonging the war, Iraq, the GCC Council, and all international circles welcomed it. However, the Iranian regime rejected this resolution and all international attempts to go round this Iranian rejection by way of obtaining some sort of a realistic commitment to the resolution without an official announcement to accommodate Iran's refusal to deal with the Security Council. Iran rejected all that because it was preparing another big offensive against Basra, which took place in February 1984. But when we

beat back the offensive and inflicted a great defeat on Iran, and when the Iraqi Air Force began an earnest siege of Iranian ports in return for the Iranian siege of our ports since the beginning of the war, and when it felt that it was losing, Iran started complaining about the threat to navigation in the Gulf region and appealed to the international community to implement international law.

However, instead of adopting a sensible and rational attitude to the dispute and UN resolutions, the Iranian regime resorted to striking at ships belonging to Gulf states, which are not a party to the dispute, in an attempt to make them pressure Iraq to end its siege of Iranian ports. This is dealt with in Security Council Resolution 552 of 1984. However, Iran also rejected this resolution and continued its rejection of all attempts to reconcile national, regional, and international interests in free mercantile shipping and to reduce the pressure of the dispute. Iran continued its piracy and terrorism against countries of the region.

The reason behind this is the same reason for which Iran rejected Resolution 540. Iran was preparing for the big offensive it carried out in March 1985 aimed at occupying Basra and at establishing an agent government there. When the offensive was crushed by our Armed Forces, the Iranian regime claimed that international law protects freedom of navigation. The Iranian regime believes that freedom of navigation in accordance with international law is a slogan in the service of its military objectives. That regime has not retreated from attacking neutral ships and carrying out maritime piracy. For instance, the number of Iranian raids on neutral ships since September 1984 has reached 19 and the number of maritime piracy acts since the beginning of this year has reached four. The Iranian raids and piracy acts were not only against Arab ships, but also against Indian, Spanish, Greek, South Korean, Liberian, FRG, British, Belgian, and Chinese, in addition to Kuwaiti and Saudi ships.

Mr President, let us stop at the tragedy of the POW's. Since the beginning the Iranian regime has based its dealings with Iraqi prisoners on political grounds linked to its expansionist objectives and ambitions in Iraq. That regime intentionally killed prisoners who refused to submit to its will. It also introduced Iranian elements, who lived in Iraq, into the ranks of prisoners in order to impose on them psychological, political, and physical terrorism and persecution in order to divert their national loyalty.

The chairman of the International Red Cross Committee said in his statement dated 23 November 1984 that Iran puts before Iraqi POW's two options only — treason or death. The international committee suffered in its dealing with the Iranian regime to the point that it stopped its work in Iran. When the secretary general's report on the prisoners was published, we participated in the Security Council session on the subject held on 4 March 1985, but Iran was absent. As usual, the reason behind this behavior by the Iranian regime was preparation for a large armed offensive carried out in March 1985. When that offensive was crushed, the Iranian regime pretended to show concern about the problem of the prisoners and presented partial solutions to their terrible human tragedy. At the same time, the Iranian regime refused to deal with Iraq's comprehensive proposal to solve this tragedy in a radical way. That proposal was conveyed to the

General Secretariat through my letter dated 9 March 1985 (Document No 17,021 S).

If the Iranian regime were really concerned about human values, it would not continue to fabricate lies about the treatment of prisoners and would accept the comprehensive and balanced proposals which we presented and which received interest and appreciation from concerned international circles.

As I explained to the Security Council on 4 March 1985, Iran deals with the tragedy of the prisoners not as a humanitarian issue, but as a political card regarding its main objective to undermine and control Iraq. Iran's appeals to the international community every now and then to apply humanitarian international law are only a tactical method of propaganda and deception.

What applies to the Iranian regime's behavior regarding the issues of populated targets, striking at ships, and the POW's also applies to other issues of the conflict which that regime used to raise, like commercial air traffic and chemical weaponry. The common denominator of that behavior in all these matters is that the Iranian regime adopts a selective, opportunistic stand on the UN Charter and international law. It takes from them what suits its transient interests and its schemes aimed at continuing the war and rejects what calls for peace, justice, respect of sovereignty, neighborliness, non-interference in internal affairs, and for ending hegemony and tutelage, as well as for ending methods of violence, terrorism, and aggression.

If the Iranian regime were serious in adhering to international law, it would not raise the slogan of a clean war and continue its large-scale and limited offensives on Iraq, despite the large losses in casualties and equipment inflicted on it every time. For instance, the number of large-scale Iranian offensives in the operational sectors from September 1984 to September 1985 were two in the northern sector and one in the central and southern sectors. The number of limited offensives during the same period were 1 in the central sector and 11 in the southern sector. All these offensives were doomed to failure and Iran sustained large losses in men and equipment. These offensives did not achieve their objectives.

Iran's insistence on continuing the war to achieve its expansionist ambitions in Iraq and the region and its call for applying international agreements and pacts in a selective and opportunistic manner is the reason for the failure of the theory of achieving peace by partial steps to reduce the pressure of the dispute on both countries. Although we did not believe in the feasibility of this theory out of our knowledge of the Iranian regime's true intentions, still we cooperated in order to prove to the whole world that we seek a just, honorable peace based on the UN Charter and principles of international law concerning full sovereignty and independence, noninterference in other people's internal affairs, and repudiation of policies of hegemony, tutelage, force, and aggression.

Mr President, it is for this reason and as a result of my country's bitter experiences with the Iranian regime, which has been and still is founded on concepts which are strange to the spirit of the age and conflict with the bases of modern international relations,

that it has become necessary for us to act very cautiously regarding attempts to achieve partial solutions to problems stemming from this dispute. Such a method has enabled the Iranian regime to prolong the war for more than 5 years. Peace is indivisible. If it is to be achieved, the good offices must be geared toward a comprehensive peace on the basis of a guaranteed process that does not accept exploitation.

This is the position that I conveyed to the General Secretariat of the United Nations on 16 March 1985 (Document 17037 S). It is also the basis we used in our talks with the UN secretary general on 24 March in New York when an eight-point plan was presented to both sides and to us in Baghdad on 8-9 April 1985 when the secretary general visited our capital. Moreover, it is the basis which President Saddam Husayn announced in his message to the Iranian people on 14 June 1985.

There must be a pause here. You remember, Mr President, that the secretary general submitted a report to the Security Council (Document 17097 S) after his aforementioned visit to both of our countries. In that report, the secretary general said that his discussions in both countries had clearly shown that despite the considerable gap between the stands of the two sides, there was a real basis for continuing efforts to increase peace prospects. He also expressed his strong belief that an essential first step toward this objective would be for the Security Council to invite Iran and Iraq to participate in a new study of all aspects of the dispute.

What happened? The Security Council member-states thought that the ideal way to make the Iranian regime cooperate with the Council was to issue statements flattering the Iranian stand. Thus, the Security Council issued a statement on 25 April 1985 to balance the clear call for cessation of war contained in the statement issued on 15 March 1985.

What was the result? The Iranian regime announced that the aforementioned statement was insufficient and that its response to the proposal depended on the Council's acceptance of several stupid Iranian conditions which conflicted with the UN Charter and international law.

Thus, flattery prevented the sound application of principles of the UN Charter and international law, reduced pressure on the aggressor, and actually permitted it to continue aggression. Flattering aggressive, expansionist regimes does not lead to maintenance of peace, security, and stability. Regimes with abnormal policies take such flattery to mean connivance with their crimes and continuous violations of bases of international relations. All this encourages them to continue their aggression, sabotage, and terrorism.

Mr President, the Palestinian cause and the Palestinian people's rights continue to be one of the most important issues referred to the United Nations since its establishment. These people continue to experience tribulations, tragedies, and setbacks and are being subjected to bloody massacres and extermination attempts aimed at wiping out their existence and identity. This is all in addition to what the Arab inhabitants in occupied Palestine are experiencing in terms of racial discrimination, expulsion and dispersion, violation of human rights, confiscation of property, establishment of Zionist settlement on their land, and Zionist

attempts to obliterate and distort the Palestinian people's heritage and history.

Mr President, the hostile actions and the blatant violations against the Arab nation during the past years show to what extent the policies of the racist regimes in the region agree. The Zionist aggression in 1981 against Iraqi nuclear installations for peaceful purposes, which coincided with the war of aggression the Iranian rulers insist on prolonging and escalating, confirms the criminal scheme by the two regimes in Tel Aviv and Tehran against Iraq and the Arab nation to exhaust this nation, deprive it of opportunities for construction and progress and of its right to assume its position among advanced countries, and to fragment it into warring sectarian and racist statelets. The continued destruction in Lebanon and the attempts to fragment this country's unity is a translation of these two hostile regimes' schemes. This calls for urgent action to confront this criminal scheme, protect Lebanon against division and destruction, and restore peace, stability, and unity to it.

Mr President, on this historic occasion for the United Nations, it is extremely important, more than ever, not to remain content with making statements and issuing declarations. We have had many such examples in the past. The future of this organization and the credibility of its members in protecting, defending, and developing it in the service of peace depend in the first place on translating words into deeds through effective and actual measures to attain that objective. We must here recall the important issues the UN secretary general dealt with in his report on the activities of the United Nations for this year, issues dealing not with the future of the United Nations but with the future of mankind, the future of this globe, and the UN role in shaping this future. The UN secretary general proposed in his report that in the near future the UN Security Council must exert studied and coordinated efforts to solve one or two of the major problems it has been asked to deal with by resorting to the prerogatives it enjoys under the Charter in a more effective manner.

We urge this organization in general and the UN Security Council and the Secretariat in particular to deal with the Iraqi-Iranian conflict in a comprehensive manner leading to the establishment of peace and justice through the exercise by the Council of the prerogatives and authorities it has under the UN Charter. The Council has a special responsibility in rising above narrow interests and viewing the issue from the angle of common international interests which dictate that the aggressor must be deterred if it pursues aggression and rejects a peaceful settlement of the conflict.

Iranian and Zionist stands and practices are similar in terms of their disregard and scorn for resolutions of the UN General Assembly and the UN Security Council.

In the same manner that the Iranian regime insists on prolonging aggression and rejecting a just and honorable peaceful settlement, the Zionist enemy pursues its policies of oppression, persecution, and racial discrimination against Palestinians and the Arab inhabitants. If these practices are not confronted with effective means, the United Nations will remain a rostrum for airing grievances, unable to be what its founders had hoped it

would be: an effective instrument for safeguarding world peace and security.

Proceeding from our complete rejection of racial segregation, we strongly support and back the Namibian people in their struggle for liberation and independence under their sole, legitimate representative, SWAPO, and condemn the repressive practices by the Pretoria regime against this struggling people. We also condemn the practices of the South African apartheid regime against the South African people who are struggling for their freedom and independence. We assert their right to live a free and honorable life.

Mr President, the UN General Assembly's 40th session convenes while the critical world economic situation continues. Despite the appearance of various indications of improvement in certain industrial countries, there are large-scale fears that the present deterioration may lead to an eroding economic situation that will have destructive effects on the economies of developing countries.

The continuation of this situation asserts that the present economic crisis is not a merely periodic phenomenon, but a reflection of deep-rooted imbalances, poor adjustment of economic structures, and lack of justice in international economic relations. The present economic crisis and its negative repercussions have undermined the traditional paths of cooperation for development. International conferences have produced disappointing results. The initiative to begin international talks remained inactive, and efforts exerted to stop the deterioration in world trade have not achieved great progress. This is in addition to the emergence of more trends aiming at undermining the agreement of international opinion regarding development.

Iraq reiterates its complete adherence to international talks in accordance with General Assembly Resolution (?138434). Iraq asserts its conviction that international talks still represent the most comprehensive attempt by the international community to re-establish the structure of international economic relations, aid developing countries, and strengthen multidirectional economic cooperation. Iraq hopes that the celebrations on the United Nations 40th anniversary will provide an opportunity to achieve progress in this field.

Regarding the urgent economic problems facing the economies of developing countries, Iraq expresses its concern over the continuation of the serious economic situation in Africa which further deteriorated due to the double effect of the economic international situation and the continuation of drought and desertification, as well as other natural disasters. Iraq supports the international community's efforts in adopting and implementing tangible and effective measures to support the efforts being exerted by African countries in confronting the crisis on a short or long term basis.

Iraq expresses its concern over the increasing burden of foreign debts on developing countries. These debts should be viewed in light of their negative effect on developing these countries' economy. Iraq supports international efforts aimed at urging advanced creditor countries and international financial institutions to begin a dialogue with debtor developing countries to reach a fair and permanent solution to the problem of their

foreign debts. This may enable these countries to resume the process of development.

Tariq 'Aziz Interview on Gulf War, Regional Ties

PM261830 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic

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[Interview with Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz by 'Afaf Zayn in Baghdad — date not specified]

[Excerpts] *AL-HAWADITH*: The reconciliation committee set up by the Casablanca summit made its last stop in Baghdad after visiting Amman and Damascus. How do you evaluate the outcome of its first tour and do you expect it to succeed in its efforts?

'Aziz: We attended the Casablanca summit and participated in drafting the resolution calling for the setting up of reconciliation committees to clear the Arab skies. Iraq expressed its wish that the reconciliation committees' work succeed in order to solve problems between the Arab countries and reach at least a minimum of joint Arab action.

When we were visited by the reconciliation committee for dealing with the problems between Iraq and Syria, which consisted of Saudi Crown Prince Amir 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali, and Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi, we told it that we are ready to respond to its efforts and to deal with the existing problems between us and Syria. We agreed to the committee's proposal for a Syrian-Iraqi meeting of representatives of both leaderships. President Saddam Husayn has chosen me to represent the Iraqi leadership. The committee returned to Damascus with the positive Iraqi reply, but the Syrian side proposed a new idea whose significance we do not yet understand, namely to hold a preliminary meeting on the borders between nonpolitical officials from the two countries — that is, a direct Iraqi-Syrian meeting as a prelude to a political meeting in Saudi Arabia in the presence of the Arab reconciliation committee.

We told the committee that we see no point in holding direct bilateral meetings, especially as any meeting between the two countries should be within the framework of the Arab reconciliation committee. There was no Iraqi or Syrian initiative in this regard; rather there was an Arab initiative within the Arab League framework which a particular body has been charged with following up. Therefore any meeting between the two sides should be held in the presence of this body, which will look at the attitude of both sides and then report to the chairman of the current summit.

We did not object to the idea of the preliminary meeting, but we suggested that the meeting be held in Jeddah, not on the Iraqi-Syrian borders, in the presence of representatives of the Arab reconciliation committee. We are still awaiting an answer.

AL-HAWADITH: What are your expectations with regard to the Jeddah meetings whether on the level of the Jordanian-Syrian leadership or of the Syrian-Iraqi leadership, should agreement in this regard be reached between Damascus and Baghdad?

'Aziz: We hope that the meetings will lead to positive results. We participated in the Casablanca summit and expressed our readiness to bring about success in the reconciliation endeavor between the Arab countries. The Iraqi leadership is positively willing but, at the same time, I cannot predict the results because I am unaware of the attitude of the other party.

AL-HAWADITH: The Iran-Iraq war poses a difficult problem in inter-Arab relations, and the attitude of certain Arab parties toward it prevents the success of the efforts of the reconciliation committee in this question. Do you believe that an end to the Iraq-Iran war will help to clear the Arab skies?

'Aziz: The number one problem between us and Libya and Syria is the attitude of both countries to this war. They are both allied with Iran in its war with Iraq, in contravention of the Arab League Charter and the Arab Joint Defense Pact. We have often said that if Syria and Libya changed their attitude toward the current war against an Arab League member, it would become possible to establish good relations with them. The other problems in our relations with Syria and Libya are secondary to the number one problem, first because the Iranian aggression threatens Iraqi sovereignty and security, and second because what brings the Arab countries together is the fact that they belong to the Arab league, whose Charter is binding on and signed by all the Arab countries. And so is the Arab Joint Defense Pact.

The present Syrian and Libyan stands are in contravention of these two charters and of Syria's and Libya's Arab affiliation. It is a serious flaw that poses a great danger to Iraq, to the concept of Arab relations, to Arab solidarity, and to the Arab future.

The continuation of this situation contrary to the Arab League Charter and the Arab Joint Defense Pact would open the door wide in the future for one or more Arab countries to collude against another Arab country. This means that, regardless of political considerations, the institution to which we belong would be destroyed and Arab solidarity would be finished. The Arab region would become scattered parts, each allied with some non-Arab forces against the other parts. This is a very serious situation.

Therefore we said that this problem is of vital importance to Iraq and to the Arab nation. If Syria and Libya changed their present attitude toward the war we could have normal relations with the two sisterly states. There is nothing in Arab relations similar to Syria's and Libya's attitude toward the Iraq-Iran war.

AL-HAWADITH: Recent Libyan statements about supplying Iran with arms coincided with the launching of the Arab reconciliation committee's efforts. Do you believe that the Libyan statement could be regarded as an indication of the failure of the committee's efforts? If Libya carries out its threats, will that tip the balance in favor of the Iranian side in the war?

'Aziz: Libya supplied arms to Iran in the past as well. From the first days of the Iranian aggression against Iraq Libyan and Syrian arms flowed into Iran. When I met Colonel Al-Qadhdhafi during my visit to Tripoli in 1981 he admitted that he supplied arms to Iran, but said that he did not supply the arms to the

Iranian Army but to the Revolutionary Guards. I said to him that to us there is no difference between the Army and the Revolutionary Guards, for both are fighting and come under the same political leadership.

During my meeting with [Libyan Foreign Minister] Dr Al-Turayki when he recently visited us in Baghdad, he did not deny that his country supplied Iran with Arms. It is common knowledge the missiles that were fired at Baghdad and Kirkuk were all Libyan missiles. These are confirmed facts and not accusations.

Therefore what more can Colonel al-Qadhdhafi do than he has already done? He did not put any limitations in the past on his arms supplies to Iran. His supplying Iran with long-range missiles to hit the Iraqi capital, for all that this capital means to the Arab nation, means that he has gone to extremes in his aid to Iran. Therefore his recent threats mean a continuation of the policy that he has been pursuing for more than 5 years.

Libyan and Syrian support has played a major role in the perpetuation of the war due to three main factors. First, the assistance to Iran has enabled it to confuse the issue of its war with Iran. Instead of the Iranian aggression, by virtue of the Arab League Charter and the Arab Joint Defense Pact, becoming an aggression against all the Arab nation, Iran was able to say that its war is with Iraq only and not against all the Arabs. This is evident from the fact that certain Arab countries side with it in the war against Iraq. This was the number one gain for Iran in its expansionist plan against Iraq and the Arab Gulf.

The second important factor is the fact that Syria and Libya have been encouraging Iran to carry on with the war against Iraq. When in 1982 we withdrew our forces from Iran and when Israel launched its attack against Lebanon, new possibilities for ending the war were opened up. The Islamic good offices committee then appealed for a halt to the war and for the resources of the two countries to be mobilized to confront the vicious Israeli attack. At that time 'Abd al-Salam Jallud and Syrian officials went to Tehran and asked Iranian officials not to stop the war, thinking that the Iraqi regime was about to fall and so halting the war would enable it to stay in power. This is despite the fact that halting the war was in the interest of the Arab and Islamic nation as well as of the Lebanese and the Palestinians.

AL-HAWADITH: With regard to the talk about Iraq's relations with other Arab countries, observers wonder about the reasons preventing the resumption of diplomatic relations between Iraq and Egypt despite the harmony between their views on various Arab issues and the close ties in various other fields.

'Aziz: There is a difference between diplomatic relations and bilateral relations in various fields. The severance of relations with Egypt was in accordance with the boycott resolution adopted by the Arab foreign and economic ministers in Baghdad in March 1978 after Cairo signed the peace treaty with Israel. Therefore the decision to break relations is an Arab decision. The decision to restore relations should be discussed within the framework of a similar meeting surveying all the changes in the Arab and Egyptian fields, but there are certain Arab countries

that are not yet prepared to discuss this matter. We say that it is necessary to wait.

With regard to bilateral relations, the Baghdad resolutions and recommendations stressed the boycotting of institutions and bodies that deal directly with the Israeli enemy. These resolutions were carried to extremes by certain Arab capitals. What encouraged this extremist application of the said resolutions and recommendations was Al-Sadat's strong reaction to them. Hatred and negativism begets hatred and negativism.

The situation now is different. There is an Egyptian leadership that cares for Arab solidarity and speaks an objective language. All the relations that we have established with Egypt at various levels are not contrary to the Baghdad summit resolutions. There was no Arab decision to halt dialogue with Egypt. The establishment of relations with Egypt and our visits to it are something natural. I do not understand the Arab brothers' reluctance to do the same because of the excuse that this is contrary to the Baghdad resolutions, bearing in mind it was we who drafted these resolutions and we understand what they mean in letter and in spirit. It is a known fact that it was not Iraq that broke off diplomatic ties with Egypt; it was Egypt that broke off relations with us following the convening of the Tripoli conference and the setting up of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front, bearing in mind that although Iraq attended the meeting it did not take part in the front. Indeed it opposed its negative resolutions suggested by the Libyans.

AL-HAWADITH: If the bombing of Khark Island will, according to Baghdad, open the difficult door to peace with Iran, why was Iraq so long in playing this card and what is the wisdom behind this?

'Aziz: We are in a state of defense against the Iranian enemy in which we use our maximum capabilities. Yet we carefully calculate for the future because Iran will remain a neighbor of Iraq. In defending ourselves we should not lose sight of this fact and we should form our defense in a manner that would open horizons for positive relations between us and them, whether this regime remains or another regime takes its place. At present I am not sure that the destruction of Khark will drive Iran toward the negotiating table, but certainly it will diminish Iran's capabilities to continue its attacks on Iraq and other Arab countries. According to present Iranian statements, if Khark is destroyed the Iranians will attack other Gulf countries in addition to Iraq. The destruction of Khark means that Iran will no longer be able to obtain hard currency to purchase arms and pay the soldiers' salaries.

Maybe Iran would commit a foolish action, but attacking neighboring countries is one thing and committing a foolish action is another. [as published]

In order to build good-neighborly relations with a people who are our neighbors and will remain our neighbors for thousands of years, we must shape our defensive measures in a manner understood by this people. Time and time again we have warned and explained our situation. President Saddam Husayn addressed four messages to the Iranian people, but after all our attempts at persuasion failed we resorted to strikes. I do not think that any

fair-minded Iranian citizen will blame us for this action, even if the bombing of Khark leads to a drop in his standard of living in the future, because he is convinced that it is his government that is intransigent. Baghdad accepted an honorable and just peace and suspended bombing for a long time. Now that we have bombed Khark it means that we have exhausted all the logical and positive attempts in this regard.

AL-HAWADITH: Iran's reaction to the destruction of Khark, according to President of the Islamic Consultative Assembly Hashemi Rafsanjani, will be to strike at the Gulf countries in order to bring pressure to bear on Iraq through its allies. Will Iraq coordinate security matters with its Gulf neighbors? What was the outcome of Iraqi Revolutionary Council Deputy Chairman 'Izzat Ibrahim's visit to Saudi Arabia?

'Aziz: Military people in the Gulf region know that the threats are exaggerated and no more than 10 percent of such threats can be carried out. Rafsanjani is not in control of the Pacific Ocean [as published] and the Gulf shores. Yes, he has naval units that can intercept unarmed small ships. Can these units stand up to an armed confrontation? Or course not. This is the question.

The Iraqi Navy has chased the Iranian Navy as far as its engines can take it. If a clash takes place, how can Rafsanjani be sure that all his units will not sink in the Gulf? What if commercial ships are accompanied by destroyers with anti-aircraft weapons?

The claim by the Tehran rulers that they control a great part of the Gulf's security is pure bombast and arrogance. If Iran attacks any country in the Gulf it will have decided to commit suicide because this would lead to a wider confrontation in which it will be the loser.

Iran, with all its manpower and military and political power, has been unable to achieve its objectives in Iraq and is still in a state of war with us. Does it have additional forces to throw against other Arab countries, which will then go to war against Iran?

This would be a gain for the Arab defense strength and, consequently, would be in the interest of Iraq. If Iran had additional forces it would have used them against Iraq. It is dying to occupy even one Iraqi town and has made astronomical sacrifices for this sake. By such action it would be inviting new forces into the war against it; the Arab situation would be stronger than it is at present and Iraq's theory that the Iranian regime is aimed against all the Arabs would be proved true. By such an adventure Iran would gain new enemies.

Iraq has special relations with its neighbors Saudi Arabia and Kuwait. Iraq has six neighbors, with four of which it has good relations regardless of the nature of their political regimes. There is a need for continuous meetings between us and our Arab neighbors and with Turkey as well. When there are relations there is coordination. There is something required and legitimate among the Arab countries.

AL-HAWADITH: The good offices committee recently concluded its work in Jeddah. Do you believe that it is qualified to be a permanent body for peace?

'Aziz: The good offices committee was set up in accordance with a resolution adopted by the ICO in Mecca and Al-Ta'if in 1981. Its task is specific — to seek to bring about a cease-fire between Iraq and Iran and to urge them to solve their conflict peacefully. The committee is not a permanent body with an administration and a secretariat. The essence of the resolution issued in Mecca is to utilize the Islamic world's moral weight through the committee to halt the war.

The ICO Secretariat only recently established has never before dealt with a problem like this. No war between two Islamic countries had broken out before the Iraq-Iran war. We believe that the task of the good offices committee is to use the Islamic world's moral weight as a means of pressure to stop the war and to obtain a binding political decision from Iran to this effect. After that specialized international and UN bodies will deal with the details.

IAEA Delegate Answers Israeli Atomic Reactor Claims

*JN271858 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic
1600 GMT 27 Sep 85*

[Text] At the conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA], Iraq rejected the Zionist enemy's claims that it has stopped its continuous threats to the Iraqi atomic reactor. Responding to a speech by the Zionist entity's representative late last night, Iraqi delegate Dr Rahim 'Abid (Al-Katal) said the statement lacks an explanation of what Israel regards as peaceful nuclear establishments. He said this ambiguity is designed to give the Zionist entity future freedom to give any description to nuclear reactors for peaceful purposes and launch new aggression at will and in accordance with its own justifications.

Dr Rahim 'Abid said that the speech by the Zionist entity's delegate is not a sufficient answer to Resolution 425. A pledge in the form of a letter by the prime minister or the foreign minister should be sent which openly withdraws previous threats and promises not to attack Iraqi nuclear reactors for peaceful purposes in the future, that is, reactors that are subject to IAEA supervision and guarantees.

Dr 'Abid said the Iraqi project which has been presented to the conference is aimed at implementing and [word indistinct] the provisions of conference Resolutions 409 and 425. The Iraqi delegation has cooperated with the general director to the greatest extent possible and conceded many points with the aim of facilitating the tasks of the director and the conference. The Israeli authorities are responsible for the conference's failure to reach any result because of their intransigence and insistence on aggression.

He noted that the Iraqi project does not aim at stopping memberships but is confined to stopping certain activities that are not only confined to member-states but could be carried out by any world state, be it a member of the agency or not. This is the least the conference can do against those who violate international law and guarantees in this regard.

Dr 'Abid said: As for the points the Israeli delegate raised with regard to the Iraqi-Iranian war, it is another attempt to divert attention from the aggression against our peaceful nuclear establishments. Everyone is aware of Iraq's stand and sincere desire to end the dispute and return to peace, he said.

King Husayn's Activities in United States Reported

Speech to UN General Assembly

JN271800 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1504 GMT 27 Sep 85

["Full text" of speech by King Husayn at UN General Assembly in New York on 27 September—read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Mr Chairman, respected brothers and colleagues: It is a great honor for me to take part in the celebrations on the 40th anniversary of the United Nations as the greatest international organization which announced its objective in the first words of its Charter: to save succeeding generations from the disaster of war and to spread social progress and the highest standard of living under an umbrella of large-scale freedom.

At the beginning of my speech, I am pleased to greet our international organization, the countries which participated in its establishment, and the unique men who helped establish it. I also greet those people who with honor and sincerity took part in building this great edifice and served its principles and objectives, particularly those who assumed the post of UN secretary general. I am particularly pleased to express to Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar my heartfelt greetings and best wishes in my own name and on behalf of my country.

I am pleased to express my heartfelt greetings to Jaime de Pinies on his election as the president of the General Assembly's 40th session for his high efficiency, wishing him success in his mission. I also thank Paul John Firmino Lusaka on the expiry of his term as president and for the good efforts he exerted in running the last session's work.

Allow me on this occasion to express once again in my own name and on behalf of the government and people of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan the deepest feelings of pain and condolence to the Mexican Government and people on their great disaster resulting from the earthquakes which struck that friendly country, asking God to enable them to bypass this tragedy with patience, courage, and faith.

Ladies and gentlemen, throughout the past 40 years the world has witnessed many developments and changes that were different from those in past ages in their rapidness and diversity. With every social and scientific development, a new reality was established carrying strange differences. Great hopes for development quickly clashed with negative results and fears produced by that development.

Throughout the past 40 years, the world has known the nuclear era with its destructive bombs and energy-generating stations. Human beings have enjoyed the gifts of great scientific and technological progress and at the same time lived in continuous fear of the deadly weapons generated by this progress. Long distances between the world's peoples and countries have been reduced thanks to progress in communications. Along with this came an escalation of international terrorism. Peoples became more aware of their common concerns and the world was divided into a northern part, the majority of which is rich and holds the

initiative, and a southern part, the majority of which is poor and on the receiving end. The number of independent states gathering together in regional blocs became greater, and more factions called for division along racial or religious bases. While colonialism is in the throes of death, the small and poor countries are facing hegemonic attempts of another style and South Africa is continuing the policy of racial segregation.

The world became relatively content as the big powers reached the stage of nuclear deterrence, while local wars started in which big powers took part through their agents. States spend generously on armaments but retreat from spending to save millions from famine, drought, and disease. Industry develops, producing fear for the environment; materialistic life progresses while spiritual life declines; the borders of the world extend to outer space; and concerns arise about the future of the world.

These developments as well as others have reflected on the United Nations because they shaped the view of every country or group of countries toward it and defined their way of dealing with it. Despite the different views toward the United Nations, every country adhered to it because humanity, under the current tensions and disruptions, needs a final resort and the United Nations offers such a resort.

Has the United Nations played this role? The United Nations is not something that is detached from us. It is us, and any negative or positive talk about it is talk about ourselves.

During its 40 years the United Nations has realized a number of splendid achievements through its specialized agencies, which have offered and are still offering great services to humanity at large, or through its General Assembly and its councils. Wherever there was an armed dispute, the United Nations went there to mediate or stand between the warring sides, and when millions of innocent people turned into refugees, it offered assistance to them. In a world governed by the logic of military might, the United Nations continues to be the conscience of peace and a glimmer of hope amid the darkness of the forces of evil.

On the other hand, the United Nations has not achieved what we had hoped. For example, it did not completely succeed in its efforts to formulate a new international order based on cooperation, balance, respect for human rights, and self-determination. It also failed to solve some vital issues pertaining to world security and peace.

Why did the United Nations fail where it failed although it is considered a haven in which everyone seeks refuge? O friends and colleagues, UN principles and authority are inseparable and what links them is respect for and implementation of its resolutions. If that link is undermined, the gap between the principles and the authority will become wider and tension between the countries will increase. In the world of today, where the walls of the human family's house have become weak while containing a great quantity of advanced destructive weapons, we fear that tensions will ignite one of the hotbeds in this world and lead to the explosion of the house over those within. This reality should prompt us to look backward for a moment to recall how supremacy of the law of force at the beginning of this century led to the eruption of World War I and how the League of Nations was

established amid the rubble of that war in order to prevent a similar one. But it failed to do so and allowed World War II to break out. The United Nations was established on the ashes of that war in the hope that it might be luckier than the previous one and manage to spare humanity a new world war.

Any discerning look at the heated polemics among the radio stations on the surface of this planet coupled with the arms race will cause fear so long as the force of weapons continues to govern the fate of peoples and so long as dealings within the framework of the United Nations continue to reflect the gaps between the strong and the weak, the rich and the poor, and the aged and the young. If the United Nations collapses and another world war erupts, that war will result in a great tomb of the nations.

In view of all this, ladies and gentlemen, confronting the hotbeds of tension in Asia, Europe, Africa, Latin America, and the Middle East becomes a joint international responsibility with the aim of perpetuating man's life, civilization, and achievements. Who could be better qualified to shoulder this responsibility than the United Nations, which represents humanity's hope of living without the sufferings of war?

Mr President, ladies and gentlemen, you will excuse me if I confine my speech to the Middle East, given the fact that Jordan lies in the heart of the Middle East and is directly affected by its events. Today there is a grinding war in the Middle East between Iraq and Iran. This war has entered its 6th year and has lost every justification and sense of continuity. All international attempts have so far failed to extinguish its fire or influence the Iranian authorities and make them respond to peace calls that Iraq is continuing to make so that the two neighboring countries can live in peace, safety, and stability. My country, which stands by Iraq in defending itself and its nation and supports its call for resolving the dispute by peaceful means, calls upon the Iranian leadership to respond to peace efforts and enter into peaceful negotiations with fraternal Iraq and end this tragedy once and for all.

As for the second explosive issue in the Middle East, it is the Arab-Israeli dispute or the Palestine question. This is the fourth time I have spoken to this esteemed body on this issue. In my first speech in 1960 I drew attention to the inherent dangers in the international community's continued negligence of the legitimate right of the Palestinians to live a decent life. Seven years later, and following the 1967 war, I warned that the peace in the Middle East would not be realized unless it was combined with justice. In 1979 I criticized the stands of those who continued to refuse to recognize the Palestinians as a people just like other peoples who resided in a well-defined territory, that is, Palestine, for many continuous centuries.

Today, a quarter of a century after I spoke for the first time in the United Nations, the Palestinian rights of self-determination, a decent human living, justice, and free life in the fatherland still constitute the Palestinian problem. The absence of these rights continues to constitute the crux of the Middle East dispute. The Arab states and the Palestinian people are continuing to approach the United Nations to urge it to shoulder its responsibility in accordance with its charter and in implementation of its resolutions.

We approach the United Nations because it is the forum on which the Palestinian question was born as the Palestine partition resolution was adopted and because the Palestinian question and the United Nations have been linked from the very beginning. Both were influenced by the international trends of the world. They were influenced by the changes in the spheres of influence and the superpower rivalry. They were also affected by the process of liquidating colonialism and the appearance of national currents in developing states. No other issue presented to the United Nations attracted greater attention than the Palestinian question. No other issue was able to place the United Nations before its responsibilities and challenged UN ability to adhere to its declared objectives more than the Palestine question.

The United Nations has issued more resolutions on the Palestine question than on any other world issue. The Palestine question and the United Nations are twins. They were conceived in the womb of war and born together. They suffered and grew up together in this world.

Nobody should think that we are pleased with this linkage. Our hope is to see it end with a just, lasting, and comprehensive solution to the Palestine question and its concomitants in accordance with the UN Charter and in implementation of the UN resolutions, especially four resolutions that constitute a balanced basis for any just and peaceful settlement: Resolution 181 of 1947, which provides for the partition of Palestine; Resolution 194 of 1948 concerning the resolution of the Palestinian refugee problem; Security Council Resolution 242 of 1967, which calls on Israel to withdraw from the occupied Arab territories and affirms the right of every state to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries; and Security Council Resolution 338 of 1973, which calls for negotiations among the disputing parties under appropriate supervision.

The successive issuance of these and other similar resolutions on the same question for 4 decades and the outbreak of five wars in the same period because of this problem clearly point to the complications that have been created by some member-states by disregarding the principles of the United Nations and maintaining the problem with its tension, thereby threatening regional stability and world security.

I am telling you no secret, ladies and gentlemen, if I say that my country, which is part of the Arab community and a member that is trying hard to see that confidence in this world organization is not shaken, has suffered and is still suffering a great deal from the nonimplementation of the resolutions concerning the Palestine question. I do not mean by these remarks to draw the curtain on the UN role, but to call for redoubled efforts and greater determination to achieve the objectives of the United Nations.

The late U.S. President Eisenhower said only a short time after the outbreak of the Suez war in 1956: We are approaching a decisive moment. We either admit the United Nations' failure to restore peace to the region or call for renewed UN efforts with greater momentum to ensure Israeli withdrawal. If the United Nations does not do anything and remains silent on its successive resolutions concerning the withdrawal of the invasion forces, this means that it is admitting its own failure. In such a case, its

failure would be tantamount to a blow to UN authority and influence in the world and to the hopes that mankind has pinned on it as an instrument for achieving peace and justice. The United Nations is at such a crossroads and, in my opinion, the future of this organization will be decided by its success or failure in its efforts to achieve world peace, especially in the Middle East.

Mr President, friends, and colleagues, if the Palestine question and the United Nations have been linked to one another for 4 decades, the Jordanian and Palestinian peoples have been linked to one another by a common history and destiny for centuries. Ever since the first signs of the Palestinian problem after World War I, Jordan has been connected and affected by this question and involved with the Palestinian people. When the Palestine question emerged as an international problem, the United Nations assumed the responsibility of tackling this issue. Ever since, Jordan, with its distinctive relationship with the Palestinian people, has been coordinating and cooperating with the United Nations alongside its Arab and Muslim brothers in the hope of solving this problem. On this basis my country has adopted over the past 40 years a firm policy based on positive cooperation with UN efforts and endeavors, provided that these efforts are exerted for the sake of a just peace as defined by the Charter and principles of the United Nations.

When the 1967 war started, as is known, I personally participated in issuing Security Council Resolution 242. Our understanding was that just and permanent peace in the Middle East depends entirely on Israeli withdrawal. This conviction was reinforced through our contacts with many countries concerned, including the United States. This conviction was also reinforced by the fact that the principle of withdrawal cannot be divided and aggression should not be awarded.

When our efforts and demands failed to make Israel accept withdrawal from the occupied Arab territory in exchange for peace, this failure led to the outbreak of the 1973 war. The Security Council adopted Resolution 338, which resulted in a ceasefire, and asserted the need to implement Resolution 242. We supported the new Security Council resolution and participated in the Geneva peace conference.

The General Assembly then recognized the PLO as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. With this decision, the General Assembly opened the door for the Palestinian people, through their legitimate representative, to take part in the peace process. The Palestinian people, the first party to the conflict, should be the first party to peace.

In September 1982 the Arabs reiterated their unanimous trend toward peace when, in the Arab summit conference held in Fes, Morocco, they adopted the Arab peace plan which the PLO helped formulate and agreed upon. The Arab group continued its activities in this regard through a seven-member Arab committee which was authorized to explain this plan to the five Security Council permanent members, hoping to revitalize peace efforts. His Majesty Moroccan King Hassan II led this committee on its visit to the United States and Washington, and I led the committee on its visits to the four other capitals. These capitals, together with the various world circles, expressed satisfaction over the Arab trend. However, the peace process

remained inactive. Taking into consideration a number of realistic points, we found out that the peaceful endeavors needed a formula that would open the way for PLO participation in the peace process.

Accordingly, we held negotiations with the PLO which resulted on 11 February in an agreement organizing joint political action between the Jordanian Government and the PLO and providing a sort of mechanism for the Arab peace plan. It was part of joint Arab action and a link in Arab moves. This agreement called for implementing the UN resolutions on the Palestine question through an international conference in which the five permanent UN Security Council member-states would take part along with the other parties to the dispute.

Upon signing the agreement, Jordan and the PLO contacted a number of major capitals with the aim of reviving the peace process. Due to the special relationship between the United States and Israel, which is the side to the dispute that has hitherto been hindering peace efforts, Jordan made intensive efforts in Washington in the hope that the United States would shoulder its responsibilities as a superpower that cares about world peace, supports human rights, and is established on faith in freedom and the right of self-determination for peoples, so that it might use its weight and employ its influence and efforts along with the efforts and influence of the many other states that supported this agreement. This would lead to an international effort that would realize stability, peace, and prosperity for all peoples of the region and the world.

We are ready to negotiate with Israel under suitable, acceptable supervision, directly and as soon as possible, in accordance with Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338. These negotiations must lead to implementing Security Council Resolution 242 and solving all aspects of the Palestine question.

Jordan's stand is that suitable and acceptable supervision is represented in an international conference that the UN secretary general would call. The secretary general would invite to the conference the five permanent members of the Security Council and all sides to the dispute with the aim of reaching a comprehensive, just, and permanent peace in the Middle East.

My country, which believes that the Palestine question and the Middle East crisis are within the responsibility of the United Nations and of those states that have special interests in this issue, is of the view that any consultations between the United States and the USSR concerning the Middle East crisis are a necessary, positive element. Hence, my country is looking forward hopefully to the forthcoming meeting between the two leaders, Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev, wishing their meeting complete success.

Friends and colleagues, we Arabs believe in peace just as we believe in justice; to us, peace is one of our sacred beliefs. It is our greeting in our prayers. In our spiritual concept, peace is the greeting of those in Paradise, as the Holy Koran verses say. Peace is so high in our souls that it becomes one of God's attributes. Peace signifies justice. Peace and justice mean a single thing.

With this spirit, the Arabs have moved toward peace since the June war in 1967, but so far without success. This is because, since its triumph in that war, Israel has put greed for expansion ahead of peace. Israel confiscated Arab Jerusalem and the Syrian Golan, seized more than half the West Bank, and distributed settlements in all the occupied Arab territory. Israeli Government leaders openly announced their intentions not to relinquish this territory and adopted extreme policies that contribute to achieving this aggressive goal and obstruct peace efforts.

If Israel continues its opposition to peace trends by placing obstacles to these trends or if it can negatively affect the stands of the United States or others, this means that hopes for achieving a peaceful settlement of the Middle East crisis will collapse. This also means that Israel and any country that supports it in this negative course will be responsible for the opportunity that will be lost, for the escalation of extremism, and for other consequences that may result. The absence of justice and determination to prevent it will open the door for extremist parties to exploit such a situation in order to practice violence against defenseless people.

I announce before you Jordan's firm stand in condemning terrorism of any kind and from any source. Thus, I assert the decision adopted by the Arab leaders in the summit conference held in Casablanca last month. We also reject deceptive attempts by some parties to put terrorism on an equal footing with national liberation movements and people's right to resist occupation.

Mr Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, as I have explained, the destructive Gulf war in the Middle East has entered its 6th year, and the Palestine cause, which constitutes the crux of the Arab-Israeli conflict, has been waiting for a solution for about 40 years. Both conflicts have deteriorated stability in the region, exhausted its resources, and threatened world peace. Both conflicts will continue as long as the international will to end them peacefully is weak or absent. This dark picture of the Middle East arena is completely contrary to the natural picture of what this East should be.

In this spacious geographic extension surrounded by three continents, civilization began. The antiquities of that civilization relate man's story, birth, life, progress, and ascent. In this spacious extension, heavenly religions appeared, sacred books were sent down, and prophets lived. In it, sciences, literature, and arts started and thrived. Islam deserves all credit for unifying nations and countries in one language, one character, and one message, which is the message of love and righteousness to all humanity.

Friends and colleagues, it is time for peace to prevail in this important region not only for the sake of its peoples but also for the world at large. It is time to work for a bright future rich in labor, construction, and accomplishments. I look forward to the day when the parties to the dispute start plowing the earth, sowing seeds, planting trees, and reaping fruit in full confidence and security. I also look forward to the day when the sons of Ibrahim, may peace be upon him, can go to holy places in the holy land in full freedom and security, harmony and love, and believe in the unity of God.

Much has been said about the city of holy Jerusalem being the main obstacle to peace. I can say that Jerusalem is the key to peace and the gate through which the glimmer of peace will emerge to hearten all inhabitants of the region. Jerusalem, which is the homeland of believers of the unity of God, will certainly bring God's sons together around peace, man's noblest goal. One of the prophets of the Jews, Christians, and Muslims went astray for 40 years, and 40 years after stumbling in the deserts of prejudice, hatred, and dispute, I hope that the desired future will be realized so that Palestinians and Jews can live in harmony in the land of peace, in hope instead of fear, in confidence instead of doubt, in accord instead of bitterness, and in understanding instead of enmity.

Ladies and gentlemen, the United Nations has a unique historic opportunity to bring about a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East. We should not allow that opportunity to slip from our hands or be added to the other lost opportunities. We fear that without your effort and support the young flower of peace will wither before blooming. Let us mobilize our energies to wage the war of peace. Let us consider the future of generations the only firm element in our moves. Belief in it is the base for the United Nations; the United Nations is the base for peace; peace is the base for progress and prosperity.

Our international organization is now 40 years old. The age of 40 in human life is the beginning of a new phase characterized by mature experience, by the beginnings of wisdom and far-sightedness, by greater responsibility and more moral courage. Regarding the United Nations, we sincerely hope that it will begin a new stage characterized by will, determination, cooperation, and adherence to the principles of its charter for the good of humanity, civilization, and peace.

May God guide our steps and bless this session as the first step of a long march of cooperation and achievements. Thank you, Mr President. Thank you, colleagues, and God's peace and mercy be upon you.

Meets With Mubarak

*JN281924 Amman Television Service in English
1900 GMT 28 Sep 85*

[Text] Their Majesties King Husayn and Queen Nur yesterday hosted a luncheon banquet in New York in honor of the Egyptian president and Mrs Mubarak. At the banquet, the two leaders had a comprehensive review of Arab affairs and Egyptian-Jordanian cooperation. They also reviewed topics on the UN General Assembly session.

Confers With Jaruzelski

*JN271938 Amman Television Service in English
1900 GMT 27 Sep 85*

[Text] His Majesty the king received at his residence in New York this morning the Polish leader, General Wojciech Jaruzelski. During the meeting Mr Jaruzelski said that his country is following closely his majesty's efforts in achieving peace in the Middle East area and voiced Poland's support to Jordan regard-

ing this issue. Poland, he said, shared the same views with Jordan vis-a-vis world major issues and expressed hope for more cooperation between Poland and Jordan.

Attending the meeting were Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i, Chief of the Royal Court Marwan al-Qasim, Royal Court Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri, and Jordan's permanent delegate to the United Nations 'Abdallah Salah. On the Polish side it was attended by the Polish foreign minister and Poland's United Nations permanent delegate.

Arrives in Washington

*JN281848 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 28 Sep 85*

[Text] Their Majesties King Husayn and Queen Nur and the accompanying delegation arrived in Washington this afternoon, Washington time. His majesty will meet with U.S. President Ronald Reagan and senior U.S. Administration officials. Their majesties were received by George Shultz, U.S. secretary of state; Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Middle East affairs; Muhammad Kamal, Jordanian ambassador in Washington; and the heads of Arab diplomatic missions in Washington.

His Majesty King Husayn received at his residence in New York today PLO Executive Committee member Muhammad Milhim. Milhim congratulated his majesty on the historic, comprehensive speech he delivered before the General Assembly on the 40th anniversary of the United Nations. He expressed appreciation for His Majesty King Husayn's good efforts for the sake of the Palestinian cause and people at various political and international forums.

Turkish Chief of Staff Arrives in Amman

*JN272049 Amman Television Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 27 Sep 85*

[Text] Turkish Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Necdet Urug and the delegation accompanying him arrived in Amman this evening on an official visit to Jordan that will last a few days. During the visit the Turkish chief of staff and his companions will visit a number of military institutes and sites in Jordan.

Lt Gen Urug was welcomed at the airport by Armed Forces Commander in Chief General Zayd ibn Shakir, the chief of staff, the inspector general of the Armed Forces, the commander of the Royal Jordanian Air Force, the Turkish ambassador in Amman, and senior officials at the Turkish Embassy.

Meets With Prince Hasan

*JN281852 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 28 Sep 85*

[Text] His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the regent, received the Turkish chief of the general staff and the accompanying delegation currently visiting Jordan at the Royal Hashemite Court today. His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the regent,

decorated the Turkish chief of staff with the Independence Medal, First Class. He also decorated the members of the accompanying military delegation with the Order of Merit. The meeting was attended by Staff General Al-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces, the chief chamberlain, His Highness Prince Ra'd ibn Zayd, Royal Court Secretary General Raja'i al-Dajani, and the Turkish ambassador in Amman.

Meets With Commander in Chief

JN281531 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1412 GMT 28 Sep 85

[Excerpts] Amman, 28 Sep (PETRA) — Staff General al-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, received General Necdet Urug, Turkish chief of the general staff, and the accompanying military delegation in his office at the General Command this morning. During the meeting, which was attended by the chief of staff and the Armed Forces inspector general, issues of mutual interest were discussed.

Staff Gen al-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, last night hosted a dinner banquet in honor of the guest general and the accompanying delegation in Al-Husayn Youth City. It was attended by the chief chamberlain, His Highness Prince Ra'd ibn Zayd; Hazim Nusaybah, minister of state for affairs at the Prime Minister's Office; the secretary general of the Royal Hashemite Court; the Turkish ambassador in Amman; a number of embassy staff; and a number of senior military officers.

The commander in chief delivered a speech welcoming the guest general and hailing the good relations and strong cooperation between the Republic of Turkey and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. He said: Please allow me to warmly welcome you to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan as a guest of its Armed Forces and to thank you for responding to the invitation, which we view as another important step bolstering the cooperation between the Armed Forces in our two countries that are linked by distinguished relations and a lengthy history of friendship and joint action. He added that Jordan and Turkey play a large and major role in the region. Turkey has religious and political weight in addition to its geographical position. Jordan plays a major and fundamental role in the Arab-Israeli conflict due to its distinguished connection to the Palestine question.

Gen Urug delivered a speech in which he said that the good relations between the two countries whose bases were laid by His Majesty King Husayn are the pivot of the visits of his majesty to Turkey, the visit of His Excellency Turkish President Kenan Evren, and various other visits.

Hasan, Army Commander Receive Sudanese Official

*JN261142 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1100 GMT 26 Sep 85*

[Text] Amman — His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the regent, received in his office this morning Staff Lieutenant General Muhammad Tawfiq Khalil, member of the Sudanese Transi-

tional Military Council and chief of staff of the Sudanese Armed Forces, and the accompanying delegation.

During the meeting, they made a comprehensive review of the fraternal ties between the two fraternal countries and ways to promote them. Attending the meeting were Staff Lieutenant Fathi Abu Talib, chief of staff of the Jordanian Armed Forces, and the Sudanese ambassador in Amman.

Staff General al-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces, received Staff Lt Gen Muhammad Tawfiq Khalil and the accompanying military delegation in his office at the General Command this morning. They discussed some issues of mutual concern.

Deputy Prime Minister Meets Ethiopian Minister

JN281238 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1100 GMT 28 Sep 85

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister 'Abd al-Wahhab al-Majali received in his office at the Prime Ministry at noon today the Ethiopian minister of mineral wealth [as heard] in the presence of Dr Hisham al-Khatib, minister of energy and mineral wealth. During the meeting they reviewed the existing relations of cooperation between Jordan and Ethiopia, particularly in the field of exploring and utilizing natural resources, and ways to bolster this cooperation.

Court Sentences Woman to Death by Hanging

JN270708 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 27 Sep 85 p 1

[Text] Amman — On 1 September 1985, the Council of Ministers endorsed the decision of the special court on the prevention of selling real estate to the enemy. The court convicted defendant Zuhdiyah Muhammad Hilmi Hantash, wife of Subhi Hasan Muhammad Hantash and a fugitive from justice, sentenced her to death by hanging, confiscated her movable and immovable property, and seized her account in the Arab Bank in accordance with the provisions of Article 4 of Law No 30 of 1973. On 1 September 1985, the Council of Ministers also endorsed the abovementioned court's decision to drop charges against defendant Muhammad Hasan 'Ali al-Rabayi'ah from Bethlehem, also a fugitive from justice, after it had been confirmed that he died on 14 June 1980. This decision was taken in accordance with the provisions of Article 36/1 of the Code of Criminal Procedure Law No 9 of 1961.

Commentaries on U.S. Arms Deal Decisions

Congressional Role

JN300813 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 30 Sep 85
pp 1, 22

[Editorial: "Reagan's Commitments and the Congress Accounts"]

[Text] There is no doubt that when U.S. President Ronald Reagan submitted a request for Congress to approve an arms deal

to Jordan he was fully aware of the violent resistance with which the Zionist lobby will receive such a request and the fierce battle that would ensue in which Israel's friends will use all their weapons and known excuses to prevent the deal from going through.

Despite the fact that the Congress was able in the past to prevent President Reagan's administration from concluding an arms deal with Jordan, and although the request was shelved at that time in order to avoid further sensitiveness between the White House and the legislative authorities, this time the U.S. Administration is going ahead with its request to Congress while apparently more confident in its ability to obtain the required approval within the required legal time.

Hence, the mere submission of the request to Congress this time in light of past discouraging experiences by the U.S. Administration on this level is a primary victory for Jordan, which, thanks to its political leadership's wisdom and patience, made the U.S. president abide by the commitment he made. This means that Reagan's administration has further understood Jordan's legitimate, defense needs.

Therefore, if as expected the pro-Israeli congressional circles launch a new rabid campaign against the issue of Jordan's armament in principle and brandish all their illegitimate weapons in the face of the U.S. Administration to prevent the deal, then Jordan, which will accurately and carefully observe the expected campaign against it in Congress, will not — should such a campaign succeed — be satisfied with blaming the Zionist circles and their known symbols for their blind subservience to Israel's direct interests but will act in accordance with its national duty by searching for arms sources that will respond to Jordan's legitimate defense needs.

While all the Middle East countries are spending billions of dollars arming themselves and Israel threatens Jordan every day, it would be illogical for this country to continue to wager with its security and justified armament needs on the whims of a clique of congressmen who deeply work in the interests of Israel even though this is against the interests of their country in the long run.

In his statement to *NEWSWEEK* a few days ago, His Majesty King Husayn asserted that this would be the last time Jordan would ever approach the United States for arms if the Administration fails to secure this deal. King Husayn's assertion not only sums up Jordan's current stand on this entire issue, but also the reality of Jordan's future trend if circumstances call for this. Jordan is determined to secure its prosperity and stability as well as strengthen its defense shield regardless of the fate of the request which is presently before Congress and regardless of the means of the Zionist pressure that will be used against it.

Reagan Decision Praised

JN300736 Amman AL-RAY' in Arabic 30 Sep 85 p 1

[Editorial: "America .. Administration and Congress .."]

[Text] In his UN General Assembly speech, His Majesty King Husayn placed the international community before the responsi-

bilities it should assume out of commitment to noble values and principles and out of loyalty to all human aspirations for peace, justice, and equality. Perhaps the large-scale reaction to his majesty's speech clearly reflects the fact that the Arab desire for peace stems from a profound conviction that peace is the path leading to prosperity and salvation and that missing the available opportunity now is a destructive action aimed not only against the Palestinian and Arab rights in general, but also the values of justice and equality and the hopes for peace and stability in our region and the world at large.

We refer to this fact as an introduction for talk about the decision on weapons which President Reagan's administration has submitted to the U.S. Congress. Discussing this request in the light of our expression of a real desire for peace and in the light of our need for defensive weapons will certainly produce better results. We certainly appreciate the U.S. Administration's decision which reflects an important change in the U.S. stand, for it is a peace between the strong ones that has the best chances of continuation. Peace between superiority and weakness is not a peace based on justice. Such a peace will not be viable or irrevocable because it is rejected and not accepted; conditional because it is not reached through agreement and satisfaction. What all know is that the crucial years, during which the prevailing conviction was that absolute Israeli superiority leads to peace, have achieved nothing, but have continuously led to further wars, conquests, destruction, and killing on both sides.

For all these reasons we consider the U.S. Administration's decision an expression of a real transformation. We also view the Congress' approval — if it materializes — as an expression of a desire to maintain justice, peace, and stability. Moreover, this approval will reflect positively on the Jordanian-U.S. relations. All these are circumstances that will pave the way for a peace that is based on justice, that fulfills hopes, and that begins and matures within an international framework that helps translate the UN resolutions into actions and results. This is what is hoped by us as well as by our Arab nation and the entire international community which suffered a great deal from the absence of peace.

Israeli Pressures

JN300957 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 30 Sep 85
pp 1, 22

[Editorial: "Jordan's Military Power Is the Pillar of Its Political Power"]

[Text] During the previous short period, Jordanian diplomacy succeeded in realizing a political achievement of extreme impor-

tance on the path of establishing a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East when it succeeded in rallying wide-scale international support for the convening of an international peace conference.

The political battle that Jordan is waging for the sake of liberating the occupied territories and regaining the Palestinian people's legitimate rights is currently passing through a historic turning point where the Arab rationalism affirms its ability to move, maneuver, and deal with the conflict's facts in accordance with its complicated nature, international balances, and the present political equations.

His Majesty King Husayn is leading this difficult battle with a leader's faith in the rights of his people and nation and in the justice of their cause in confronting a cunning and fraudulent enemy. In struggling against Zionism in this battle, Husayn is relying on the absolute support of his people who are rallying around his enlightened and courageous leadership. He is also relying on the world's growing awareness of facts of the conflict in the region.

In this battle, and as ever, Husayn is concerned about building and consolidating Jordan's power. Jordan's determination to develop its Armed Forces and to supply them with the most advanced and sophisticated weapons is a constant policy in the strategy drawn by this country's leader for the sake of a strong and powerful Jordan. This stems from his majesty's belief that power is the only guarantee to achieve stability and a principal pillar of any peace in the region so long as the enemy insists on the idea of military superiority and seeks to consecrate its occupation of the land by brute force.

The Zionist lobby in the United States is presently trying to obstruct the U.S. arms deal to Jordan, supported in these attempts by extremist elements in the U.S. Administration. Meanwhile, the Shim'on Peres government is launching a deceptive campaign to influence Congress in an exposed blackmail attempt on the pretext that any weapons to Jordan will undermine the prospects of peace in the region.

In his statement to *NEWSWEEK* last week, Husayn affirmed that Jordan is able to secure all its military needs from non-American sources if the United States insists on refusing to sell Jordan the arms it asked for because alternatives and options are available to Jordan. Jordan will remain free in its political and military options and resolutions in order to achieve the Jordanian people's expectations and aspirations.

Islamic Jihad Announces 'Deadline' on Hostages*NC291318 Paris AFP in English 1312 GMT 29 Sep 85*

[Text] Beirut, Sept 29 (AFP) — The fundamentalist Islamic Jihad group has informed the U.S. Administration of a deadline for "certain conditions" for the release of its six remaining U.S. hostages, the group told a foreign press agency here today.

An anonymous caller, speaking for the Islamic Jihad (Holy War), said that once the deadline was up, the U.S. Administration would "bear entire responsibility for the fate which will be reserved for the hostages. [punctuation as received]"

The caller specified neither the conditions nor the deadline.

But he said the six hostages "will send messages from a press conference to public opinion, the American Government, people heading humanitarian groups and their families."

The date of the press conference was not given.

Islamic Jihad said it had released U.S. pastor Benjamin Weir on September 14 to show "our good faith and our humanity."

"We are not enemies of the American people but of the United States' criminal policy toward the disinherited people," the communiqué [not further identified] said.

The six remaining U.S. hostages are Thomas Sutherland, David Jacobsen, William Buckley, Lawrence Jenco, Terry Anderson and Peter Kilburn.

The fundamentalist group also said for the first time that it would agree to "any humanitarian initiative" to solve the hostage problem.

When Mr. Weir returned to the United States he said the only condition for the release of the hostages was the release of 17 fundamentalists held in jail in Kuwait for bomb attacks there.

He added that the kidnappers were threatening to execute the hostages if a decision to release the 17 in Kuwait was not made quickly.

News Conference To Be Held*NC291341 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in English 1330 GMT 29 Sep 85*

[Text] A telephone caller, claiming to belong to the terrorist Islamic Jihad faction, has just announced that some of the six American hostages held in Lebanon will be appearing at a news conference. The man, who spoke to a Western news agency in Beirut, did not spell out where or when the conference will take place. He said that the hostages will address messages to their families, the U.S. Government, American public opinion, as well as humanitarian agencies.

After the news conference, the U.S. Government will assume responsibility for the lives of the hostages, the caller said. He did not elaborate.

We recall that six Americans, three Britons, and four Frenchmen have been kidnapped in Lebanon over the past year.

Four Soviet Diplomats Kidnapped in West Beirut*NC301644 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1630 GMT 30 Sep 85*

[Text] We have just received the following report from our newsdesk:

Four Soviet diplomats were kidnapped in West Beirut this afternoon. Two of them, Arkadiy Katikov and the Soviet Embassy physician, were kidnapped at the Cola roundabout. Their car was seen in Zuqaq al-Balat near the Ayyub 'Abd al-Malaq gas station. The car bears plate number 127/21. The other two Soviets are: Oleg Spirin and Valeriy Korniyev. Their car, with plate number 171/23, was seen near the residence of the British ambassador. Our diplomatic correspondent has told us that Oleg Spirin is an attache at the embassy and that Korniyev is the second secretary at the embassy.

Karami, Britain's Owen Discuss Kidnapped People*NC291705 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 29 Sep 85*

[Text] Prime Minister Rashid Karami met in Damascus today with David Owen, leader of the British Social Democratic Party and former British foreign secretary.

Karami told journalists that he had exchanged views with Mr Owen on the Lebanese crisis and the problems of the Arab region. He added: I was pleased with Mr Owen's views, which demonstrated an interest in helping us to achieve urgent solutions to our problems.

Karami stated: Mr Owen also showed concern for the people who have been kidnapped in Lebanon, particularly the Britons. We expressed our regret for this phenomenon and its serious repercussions abroad. We promised him that we would make contacts and exert efforts to secure their release.

Forces Advance on Tripoli; Fighting Continues**Sha'ban To Visit Damascus***NC271514 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon in Arabic 1430 GMT 27 Sep 85*

[Text] The security situation flared up violently at 1745 on all Tripoli combat lines. Artillery shells and rockets fell on the port and on several residential areas. Security sources said this afternoon that the number of persons killed in the crime committed this morning in Al-Bahsas rose to 12. An unidentified body was discovered in Ra's al-Sakhr.

Islamic Unification Movement leader Shaykh Sa'id Sha'ban and an Islamic gathering delegation will leave for Damascus tomorrow.

Syria Withdraws From Talks

NC280550 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
0445 GMT 28 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Brigadier General Ghazi Kan'an, head of Syrian intelligence in Lebanon, said last night that Damascus has decided to end its mediation to stop the fighting in Tripoli. He pointed out that the Islamic Unification Movement has rejected the negotiations being held to end the fighting. Therefore, he added, Syria chose to withdraw, holding the Islamic Movement responsible for what will take place in the future. Brig Gen Kan'an expects the fighting between the leftist parties and the Islamic Movement to intensify. He noted that a number of officials and leaders in Tripoli have voiced their support for launching a major attack to end the fighting.

Kan'an revealed that the Communist Party, the Syrian Social Nationalist Party, the Progressive Socialist Party, the Ba'th Party Organization in Lebanon, the Arab Democratic Party, and the Communist Action Organization have massed their forces in preparation for the decisive battle. Kan'an announced that Syrian forces will not take part in this clash.

According to this morning's press reports, PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf] toured Tripoli yesterday. This was their second visit in 7 days. The two Palestinian leaders inspected Palestinian military positions in Al-Mina' and along the combat lines. 'Arafat and Abu Iyad promised to provide the Palestinians with military and material assistance soon.

Sources close to the Islamic Movement said this morning that Shaykh Sa'id Sha'ban might cancel his visit to Damascus for talks with Syrian officials.

Forces Advance on Tripoli

NC280514 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic
to Lebanon 0430 GMT 28 Sep 85

[Excerpts] Damascus has ended its mediation in Tripoli. This was announced by Brigadier General Ghazi Kan'an, head of Syrian intelligence in Lebanon, in a press statement yesterday. Syria's decision follows the suspension of negotiations and the outbreak of new fighting, which has claimed additional innocent lives and inflicted further material damage.

Fierce fighting erupted along the Bab al-Raml-Al-Bahsas and Abu Samra-Al-Zaytun combat lines at 0400 today. The National and Progressive Parties managed to take certain positions in Bab al-Raml and advance toward the Abu Samra line, where violent fighting with various types of weapons is now raging.

Islamic Forces Launch Counterattacks

NC280745 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
0645 GMT 28 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Security sources have revealed that some gunmen from the leftist parties are now putting pressure on positions held by the Islamic Unification Movement. The movement is supported

by pro-'Arafat Palestinian gunmen and dozens of extremists of various nationalities. However, these sources have not yet been able to determine the magnitude of this pressure or its effect on the balance of power. Despite this, they have reported a slight advance toward the positions of the Islamic Unification Movement.

According to exclusive information received a short while ago, small groups of gunmen from the Islamic Unification Movement have begun launching quick and preemptive attacks on a number of centers occupied by the leftist parties along Tripoli's combat lines and fronts. These operations are an attempt to disrupt the leftist parties' plans and prevent them from advancing toward the capital of the north.

Meanwhile, several parts of the city are now being subjected to violent shelling from various types of artillery pieces and rocket launchers. Security reports indicate that the shelling has seriously damaged buildings and other property. The intensity of the fighting has prevented any determination of casualty figures.

Tripoli Termed 'Devastated'

NC281830 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT
28 Sep 85

[Text] Extremely violent fighting continues to rage at the three approaches to Tripoli. Certain reports point to the noticeable progress being made by the attackers. Other reports say that Islamic Unification Movement fighters have managed to repel the attack and, after a long day of fighting, have regained control of all approaches to the city, retaking some of the positions they lost yesterday.

Tripoli is isolated in terms of receiving supplies. It is suffering from an acute shortage of foodstuffs, particularly bread and flour. Electricity, water, and communications have been cut.

Tripoli can now be described as a devastated city. Its streets are littered with the bodies of dead people; its hospitals are full of hundreds of wounded people; and fires are destroying its buildings.

Sha'ban Says No Surrender

NC290716 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
0645 GMT 29 Sep 85

[Excerpts] According to a security report just received from Tripoli, artillery and rocket attacks are continuing along the city's combat lines. The leftists are still trying to advance toward the town's central sector. Al-Arz Street and the Al-Barrad area are being violently shelled, and attacks and counterattacks are said to be taking place on Al-Mina' road.

Our report notes that the fighting became extremely fierce at 0300 and is still raging. The leftists, who are on the attack, have made progress on Ra's al-Sakhr road and on the approaches to Al-Mina'.

Shaykh Sa'id Sha'ban, leader of the Islamic Unification Move-

ment, has been cited as saying that his movement will be the last to lay down its arms in Lebanon.

In another development, a number of newspapers were contacted by an unidentified person last night who claimed to be speaking on behalf of the Sons of the Islamic Unification Movement in Beirut. He threatened to launch an assault on the positions of those who are now attacking Tripoli.

Islamic Forces Repulse Attacks

NC290838 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0815 GMT 29 Sep 85

[Text] According to our latest security reports from the north, leftist groups have been making renewed attempts to advance from the northern and southern approaches and from the eastern section of Tripoli since 0930. The Islamic Unification Movement's fighters are repelling the attackers with heavy artillery and rocket fire. Our information indicates that leftist militiamen and parties are reinforcing their positions around Tripoli in preparation for attacks along the three combat lines.

Travelers arriving from Tripoli say that the city endured a night of violent and ferocious fighting with rockets and artillery. An attempt was made at 0500 today to advance along the southern approach to the city near Al-Bahsas, but it was repulsed.

Casualty Figures Updated

NC291501 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 29 Sep 85

[Text] Tripoli continues to be the victim of a conflict between the Islamic Unification Movement and other parties. Ferocious battles involving the use of various types of weapons are still taking place. Human and material losses are mounting every minute. The city is on fire as far as the sea. Columns of smoke can be seen and the sound of explosions can be heard from far away.

It has been estimated that over 75 people have been killed and over 150 others have been wounded during the past 24 hours. This brings the total number of casualties to more than 300 dead and 800 wounded.

Despite difficulties with communications, it has been reported that the removal of the wounded has been rendered impossible by the intensity of gunfire. The hospitals in Tripoli are overcrowded. Hospitals outside the city have been asked to mobilize their resources to receive those wounded who can leave the city.

Syrians Redeploy Forces

NC290553 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0415 GMT 29 Sep 85

[Excerpts] According to our latest reports from the north, the attackers have advanced along the northern and southern approaches to Tripoli under the cover of heavy artillery and rocket fire.

Our information indicates that the Syrian Command has withdrawn a battalion from the Upper al-Matn and redeployed it on the outskirts of Tripoli in the last few hours. The Syrians have reportedly brought a missile battalion [katibat sawarikh] on the battlefield.

Factional Forces Outlined

NC291541 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 29 Sep 85

[Text] A Tripoli source has described the military situation in the capital of the north, saying that Al-Bahsas, Abu Samra, Al-Qubbah, Al-Mallulah, and Al-Tabbanah are regarded as forming the contact line between the Islamic Unification Movement [IUM] and opposing leftist forces. The 'Alawites are in control of the Al-Qubbah, Al-Arz Street, Al-Mallulah, and Harat al-Baqkar areas, while IUM gunmen are deployed around Al-Qubbah and Al-Jadid Street. The Syrian Nationalists are in control of the southern approach to the city in Al-Bahsas, and the Communists predominate in the Al-Shifli area in Abu Samra. The port area, including adjacent residential buildings, is considered to be subject to IUM control under the leadership of Shaykh Hashim Minqarah.

According to a statistical report on the conflicting forces deployed in the capital of the north, the IUM has 3,000 fighters backed by 1,500 Palestinians from Al-Jarmaq Brigade, 'Arafat's group, and the DFLP, and a number of Muslim Brotherhood gunmen.

The report adds that the only supply route to these groups is by sea. For this reason, the leftist forces are concentrating their attacks on the port in order to cut off supplies to the IUM gunmen and their collaborators.

The report says that 2,500 gunmen are fighting in the ranks of the leftist parties, which include the Arab Democratic Party, the Communist Party, the Arab Socialist Action Party, and about 500 dissident Palestinian fighters.

Pro-Syrian Forces Advance

NC291601 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon

in Arabic 1430 GMT 29 Sep 85

[Text] The latest reports from security sources in Tripoli have noted that the successive assault operations, which began at 0300 this morning under cover of heavy artillery and rocket fire, have enabled the [pro-Syrian] parties to advance along the three fronts. It has been reported that gunmen from the parties on the Ra's al-Sakhr frontline have reached Hayy al-Rumul and are on the outskirts of the port, moving from the direction of Khatt al-Bahr. This is a military move aimed at linking up with [word indistinct] through the fields.

On the eastern frontline, Basatin Abu Samra, and the Al-Shaltah area, it has been reported that gunmen from the parties are only meters away from the teachers college. Gunmen from the Islamic Unification Movement are clashing fiercely with gunmen from

the parties on this road. It has been reported that gunmen from the parties in the Al-Mallulah area have advanced as far as the Al-Hajjah gas station and the Al-Tabbanah police post. Fierce battles with Islamic Unification Movement gunmen are raging there.

The Islamic Unification Movement radio announced the following this afternoon: The Islamic Unification Movement forces retreated and then ambushed the attacking forces which had advanced and entered Atelier al-Ahdab. This confirms reports that gunmen from the parties had seized Atelier al-Ahdab, which is an important position for advancing into the city. The Islamic Unification radio admitted that the parties' gunmen had advanced on the eastern frontline through the Abu Samra [word indistinct]. The radio report added that these gunmen had infiltrated into the area near Abu Samra. However, the radio later announced that Unification gunmen were able to repel the attackers after a fierce battle. The radio also reported that a number of advances had taken place on the Al-Mallulah frontline, which were confronted with fierce resistance.

In a statement issued this afternoon, a responsible source from the Arab Democratic Party said that the party's forces had launched a large-scale offensive against concentrations of Islamic Unification gunmen in the Al-Qubba and Al-Tabbanah areas last night and this morning. The offensive involved the following frontlines:

1. Al-Qubba-Al-Arz Street, Al-Jami'ah, and the Al-Jadid Street junction frontline;
2. Al-Qubba-the Officers Club Street, Zuqaq 17, Mar Mikha'il Church, and Zuqaq al-Jami'; and
3. The Al-Mallulah-Al-Baddawi area.

The source said that Arab Democratic Party forces had succeeded in advancing on all these frontlines and had taken control of the main building belonging to the Islamic Unification's Forces 16. They also took control of Zuqaq 17, the Officers Club Street, Al-Sha'rani, and Al-Jami'ah Street as far as the (Al-Bisar) Hospital. According to this source, the party's forces are on the outskirts of Al-Qubba Square and threatening the nuns school. The source also said that a group from the Islamic Unification Movement had infiltrated through the Al-Mallulah fields during the night in an attempt to reach the Al-Baddawi area. The party's gunmen in the area confronted them and inflicted casualties among their ranks.

Security sources have estimated that 45 people were killed and 70 others wounded among the ranks of the Arab Democratic Party, the Communist Party, and the Syrian Social Nationalist Party yesterday and today. The same sources have estimated that 40 people from the Islamic Unification Movement have been killed. The number of wounded from both sides exceeds 150 people. These figures, however, are not final.

Party Controls Tripoli Area

NC300601 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Excerpt] 'Ali 'Id, the secretary general of the Arab Democratic Party, announced at dawn today that party fighters are now in complete control of the Al-Qubba area in Tripoli, specifically Al-Arz and Al-Kanisah Streets and Al-Rahibat barracks. He added that the Islamic Unification Movement's office in Al-Qubba has fallen, and that the Arab Democratic Party fighters have taken it over.

SSNP Issues Statement

NC300956 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Text] Fierce fighting is continuing on the main approaches to Tripoli, where all city quarters are being shelled with heavy- and medium-caliber weapons. This shelling is causing destruction and leaving hundreds of dead or wounded.

A statement issued this morning by the Syrian Social Nationalist Party [SSNP] said that party forces had been able overnight to break the siege around its office in Tripoli when the attackers linked up with the besieged forces inside the office and consolidated their positions.

The statement added that attacks have been launched on four axes. The first attack was launched on the axis of the Serai, which is now under SSNP control. The second attack was launched on the Al-Basatin axis in the direction of the Al-Mazlum Hospital. The third attack was launched on the Al-Dabbusi quarry axis in the direction of the port. Heavy fighting is currently taking place there. The attackers of the third axis are scheduled to link up with the attackers of the fourth axis who set out from the SSNP office in the direction of the port.

Islamic Jihad Issues Warning

NC301139 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1045 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Text] An anonymous caller speaking for the Islamic Jihad Organization has contacted international news agencies and made the following statement:

The Islamic Jihad Organization warns the parties participating in the blockade of Tripoli that if they continue this blockade, they will be attacked throughout Lebanon. The Jihad organization hopes that the members of these parties will withdraw their memberships in the next 24 hours. The Jihad organization affirms that from the view of Islamic legality, it is lawful to kill these people if they fail to quit these atheist organizations.

Islamic Forces Regain Areas

NC301427 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1345 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Text] Battles are continuing on the three combat lines in Tripoli.

National party sources said that their gunmen have reached the Government House area; however, sources from the Islamic Unification Movement said that their gunmen launched a counterattack near 'Abd al-Hamid Karami Square and that the attackers had retreated with 20 dead. The movement also launched another attack on the Nuns' School in Al-Qubbah and regained it.

Meanwhile, the Palestinian National Salvation Front in the north asked 'Arafat's group in Tripoli to withdraw from the battle because it concerns the Lebanese, the front claimed.

In the meantime, it has been reported that the radio of the Islamic Unification Movement in Tripoli is still not transmitting.

The hospitals in Tripoli have appealed to the fighting parties for a chance to remove the corpses from their morgues in the city because they cannot accommodate any more dead.

Islamic Forces Receive Materiel

NC301459 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Text] Last night security authorities in the north monitored the dispatch of materiel from Al-Aranib Island to the Islamic Unification Movement [IUM]. The authorities said that rubber dinghies and fishing boats transported arms and ammunition of various caliber from the island and the high sea to the port of Tripoli, where IUM fighters and 'Arafat's Al-Jarmaq Brigade forces are positioned.

Fighting, Shelling Reported in Beirut

B'abda Palace Shelled

NC271811 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Text] The artillery exchanges in the mountain abated at 2000 today after the Security Committee arranged a cease-fire at 1930. During the exchange, shells fell on the presidential palace in B'abda. A corporal in the presidential guard was martyred as a result. An Army Command communique will be issued later on this incident. The palace and its periphery suffered heavy material damage.

Envoy's Homes Hit

NC271930 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Excerpts] The indiscriminate shelling of the eastern areas between 1830 and 2045 today left two dead and five wounded.

The residence of the Egyptian ambassador and the Iraqi Embassy building were hit in the shelling of Al-Hazimiyah.

Army Statement on Sniper Fire

NC280944 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0915 GMT 28 Sep 85

[Statement issued by the Lebanese Army Command's Guidance Directorate on 28 September]

[Text] At 0900 today, heavy sniper fire erupted along the length of the confrontation line running from the Museum to 'Ayn al-Rummanah and Galerie Sim'an [in Beirut]. Two civilians were killed.

Private Tony Jiryis was martyred by sniper fire at his position in Hayy al-Amirikan at 1045. The Army then used the appropriate weapons to return the fire and silence its sources.

Airport Tower Hit

NC281332 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 28 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Exchanges are continuing among the various members of the Central Security Committee to arrange for a new cease-fire agreement, which will take effect at 1600. Sources close to the committee estimate that well over 200 mortar shells, rockets, and tank rounds were exchanged between the residential areas of east and west Beirut. The shelling is now concentrated on the zone between the airport perimeter and B'abda.

According to security sources, the airport control tower has suffered a direct hit. They noted that the southern suburb is being bombarded at the rate of 10 shells per minute, and that various types of weapons are being used. The streets are empty except for ambulances evacuating the casualties.

Lebanese Forces Statement

NC281512 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 28 Sep 85

[Text] The Lebanese Forces have accused the Amal Movement of bombarding defenseless residential areas in the eastern area [of Beirut]. In a statement released by an official spokesman this afternoon, the Lebanese Forces said that they believe this bombardment runs counter to the relatively calm atmosphere that had prevailed and to the security measures unilaterally taken by the Lebanese Forces, such as reopening the crossing points. This bombardment also contradicts the positive political atmosphere which had prevailed during the tripartite committee talks in Damascus.

The Lebanese Forces question the reason behind this shelling by Amal Movement gunmen. These attacks are either carried out by certain elements within the Amal Movement who feel that they are harmed by an atmosphere of tranquillity and political rapprochement, or they are carried out by those who seek to cover up developments in West Beirut and Tripoli. The attacks might even be the result of a political decision by the Amal leadership for reasons which are unknown to us and which the Amal Movement does not dare to make clear in negotiations.

The Lebanese Forces call on the Amal Movement to uncover any irresponsible elements within their ranks, if indeed these attacks have been launched by such elements. If the attacks are the result of a political decision by the Amal leadership, then the Lebanese Forces take the position that such operations will only torpedo the peace efforts being nurtured by Syria. The Lebanese Forces' statement calls on the Amal Movement to promptly stop such attacks. Otherwise, the Lebanese Forces will be forced to reconsider their decision not to retaliate for shelling. The Lebanese Forces made this decision out of concern for the lives of the people and out of the need to safeguard the march toward detente and understanding. The Lebanese Forces consider the shelling of the eastern areas to be an attack on the ongoing negotiations in Damascus.

Amal Issues Statement

*NC282008 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT
28 Sep 85*

[Statement issued by the Amal Movement Information Office on 28 September]

[Text] Several statements attributed to the factional Army Command in Al-Yarzi were released today. These statements seek to justify the barbaric bombardment of residential areas in the southern suburb [of Beirut].

In order to clarify the facts and to explain the reality of current developments to the Lebanese public, we must note the following points:

1. Heavy artillery from a well-known source bombarded the southern suburb today. Well over 20 people were killed and 45 others were injured, most of whom were defenseless children and women. This is not the first crime that the factional Army Command has committed against our kinfolk and people. We will not accept the continuation of such massacres by this army. The Amal Movement finds itself responsible for protecting the lives of defenseless people in Beirut and its southern suburb.

2. We do not find this bombardment or the escalation of the conflict surprising. The Army Command seeks to sabotage the Syrian initiative by creating a large-scale flare-up in Beirut. Its goal is to close the door to any reconciliatory plan undertaken by Syria and to which all the effective parties in Lebanon aspire. We warn those responsible for this action that if they continue with their scheme, they will only increase their isolation. The true character of these parties has become clear to the Lebanese public. Such parties deliberately seek to trade the blood of defenseless and poor people in order to preserve their political posts.

3. We still gamble on the possibility that the Army can be readjusted to perform its duties to safeguard the homeland and its sovereignty by facing the Israeli enemy and its agents. However, we believe that those who are in charge of this Army are involving it in internal strifes, increasing its fragmentation, and persisting in its deviation from a path of sound national conciliation.

4. We want everyone who is concerned about the continuation of an atmosphere of understanding and pacification in the eastern area to take a decisive position and confront all attempts to escalate the conflict. Any attempt at escalation will only expose the country to further storms. We affirm that we will not allow our people to pay the price of the acute political conflicts taking place in the eastern areas to possess the so-called Christian decisionmaking. We completely reject (?the killing) of innocent people in the southern suburb to be the price paid for these conflicts.

5. The Amal Movement emphasizes its adherence to exercising self-restraint. It insists on forging a national solution for Lebanon, a solution that will safeguard the citizens' lives and dignity. The Amal Movement calls on the effective parties in Lebanon to frankly declare their positions by condemning these fabricated flare-ups and the massacres against our kinfolk. The Amal Movement believes that there is still a favorable opportunity to reach a comprehensive national consensus under the patronage of fraternal Syria, an opportunity that Lebanon must not miss.

East Beirut Shelling Kills 12

*NC281955 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT
28 Sep 85*

[Text] As a result of the treacherous shelling of peaceful residential areas [in East Beirut] by Amal gunmen and their allies, 12 people were killed and more than 40 others wounded. The fierce attacks began at 1100 today, and went on until 1700. Fighting continued intermittently from 1700 to 2100, when the wave of violence began to recede. An uneasy calm now prevails in the areas which were the scene of attacks. Many fires broke out; they were extinguished by the responsible services. Heavy material damage has also been reported.

32 Killed in Fighting

*NC290620 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT
29 Sep 85*

[Text] A guarded calm was restored along the combat lines in Beirut, the southern suburb, and the mountain area at dawn today. This followed a series of meetings and discussions on security which took place during the day and throughout the night. Several cease-fire agreements were reached during these contacts, but none of them were completely successful.

According to hospital records, the fighting that broke out in several parts of the capital, the southern suburb, and the mountain area yesterday left 32 dead and 87 wounded.

British Embassy in Touch With Armed Groups

*NC271937 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT
27 Sep 85*

[Text] An official source at the British Embassy in Beirut has stated that the embassy is in touch with the armed organizations to learn the fate of the two British women, Amanda McGrath and Hazel Moss, who were kidnapped in West Beirut yesterday.

Gunmen Hijack Norwegian Diplomatic Car

*NC301515 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT
30 Sep 85*

[Text] At 1400 today, gunmen alighted from a Peugeot vehicle on Wata al-Mustaytibah Road and hijacked a diplomatic car belonging to the Norwegian Embassy. After forcing its two passengers out of the car, the gunmen disappeared. The hijacked car is a Honda bearing plate number 177.

Amal, Palestinians Clash in Burj al-Barajinah

*NC291928 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT
29 Sep 85*

[Text] Clashes have broken out between Amal Movement members and Palestinians in the Burj al-Barajinah camp. The fighting became violent between 1830 and 1945 tonight. Three shells fell on B'ir al-'Abd a short while ago.

Two shells fired from 'Aytat landed in Suq al-Gharb.

Nasirites Clash With Amal, Islamic Groups in Sidon

*NC301448 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1345 GMT 30 Sep 85*

[Text] The Nasirite Popular Organization, the Islamic Group, and the Amal Movement have put their gunmen on alert in the southern city of Sidon. A clash took place this afternoon between Amal and the Nasirite Popular Organization in which members from both groups sustained casualties. According to security sources, the fighting broke out when an Amal military vehicle refused to stop at a roadblock manned by the Nasirite Popular Organization.

A clash had taken place earlier between gunmen from the Islamic Group and members of the Nasirite Popular Organization in Sidon during a demonstration staged by the Islamic Group to protest the attack on Tripoli. The Islamic Group has also staged sit-ins at some of the mosques in Sidon.

PSP Closes Offices in Some Beirut Areas

*NC282012 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic
1900 GMT 28 Sep 85*

[Text] A responsible source in the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] has issued the following statement:

In view of the prevailing conditions in Beirut, the Progressive Socialist Party has, out of concern for the safety and security of the citizens, and in an attempt to prevent violations, decided to close its offices and withdraw its military personnel from the areas of Ra's al-Nab', Al-Mullah, and Al-Rawshah. The party calls on all citizens to report to its main office any appearance in these areas of armed men claiming to be party members.

PSP Action Praised

*NC301337 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT
30 Sep 85*

[Text] The Coordination Committee for West Beirut met under the chairmanship of Defense Minister 'Adil 'Usayran this morning. It appraised the steps that have been taken to end the chaos in West Beirut.

The committee praised the decision of the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] to close its military offices in Beirut, and the collection of heavy-caliber weapons such as RPG's from Amal Movement gunmen.

The committee requested that citizens report any party that refuses to comply with the decision to close the offices.

PSP Source Expresses Support for Beirut Strike

*NC270733 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT
27 Sep 85*

[Text] An official source in the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] announced a short while ago that the PSP completely supports the strike being staged in West Beirut today.

The source added that the death sentence was carried out this morning against Bahij al-Qamand and Muhammad 'Awadah, who committed crimes against members of the Amal Movement recently.

AL-JUMHURIYAH Cited on Outcome of Meetings

*NC270810 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT
27 Sep 85*

[Text] The three delegations representing the Lebanese Forces, the Amal Movement, and the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] at the negotiations in Damascus returned to Lebanon last night. Soon after their arrival, the Lebanese Forces representatives, As'ad al-Shaftari and Michel Samahah, met with Elie Hubayqah, chairman of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee. According to the newspaper *AL-JUMHURIYAH*, they briefed him on the results of the security committee's meetings and the measures which, as reported in the Syrian capital, have been agreed upon as a means of easing tension. These steps include reopening the crossing points and putting a stop to the kidnapping of Christians in West Beirut.

AL-JUMHURIYAH adds that Syria is insisting on the creation of a joint command which will include not only Amal and the PSP, but representatives of the Sunnites, the Syrian Social Nationalist Party, the Communist Party, the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party Organization, and the Arab socialist union. This joint command will be given the job of withdrawing heavy weapons from Beirut, disbanding the strike force composed of members of the 6th Brigade under Captain Mahmud Qassar, and establishing another strike force composed of 200 men from the various parties.

We have learned that Syrian Vice President Khaddam used his meetings with Ministers Birri and Junblatt to warn against the continued kidnapping of Christians in West Beirut and to stress that Damascus will not condone such acts.

Islamic Jihad Claims Red Sea Mining

NC300941 Paris AFP in English 0932 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Text] Beirut, Sept 30 (AFP) — The Islamic Jihad (Holy War) group said here today it had mined the Red Sea, in a statement to a foreign news agency here.

The statement, similar to one it issued in mid-1984, came three days after Lloyd's of London, the marine insurance syndicate, said a Cypriot freighter had been damaged by an explosion there.

Lloyd's added last Friday it was not known what caused the explosion, in the Red Sea south of the entrance to the Gulf of Suez.

The earlier Islamic Jihad statement was made in mid-1984 when a series of mystery explosions damaged 19 ships in the Red Sea in July and August. A subsequent massive sweep of the sea revealed nothing conclusive.

Today's typewritten statement said Islamic Jihad, which in 1984 detailed "the claims of the Islamic and Arab nation in the face of the great Satan (the United States)," had successfully completed "the second stage of mining."

"The mujahedeens (combatants) who gave lessons to American imperialism, Zionism, the multinational force in Beirut and their petty Arab agents, are going to give new lessons thanks to the will of the Islamic nation and its mujahedeens," the statement added.

President Interviewed on Mideast Peace

*OW271417 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese
1200 GMT 27 Sep 85*

[“Exclusive” interview with President Hafiz al-Asad by NHK General Manager Mikio Kawaguchi and Damascus Correspondent Kentaro Hirayama at the presidential residence in Damascus on 26 September — recorded; interview conducted in Arabic and Japanese, with Japanese translation provided in subtitles; translation is from the Japanese]

[Text] [Kawaguchi] First of all, we would like to have your comment on ways to achieve peace in the Middle East.

[Al-Asad] We have been making efforts to achieve peace in the Middle East. As we have maintained in the past, conditions for peace are that Israel return occupied territory to the Arab side and recognize the Palestinian people's right to self-determination or the setting up of an independent state. Israel continues to reject peace with the whole Arab world. Instead, it is trying to deal with individual Arab countries one by one. The result is nothing but splitting and weakening of the Arab world. That, indeed, is playing into Israel's hands.

[Hirayama] Another Japanese concern over the Middle East is that the Iran-Iraq war has lasted for very long. Can there be no effective scenario for ending this war?

[Al-Asad] This war is a loss not only to Syria but also to the entire Arab world. Iraqis are our Arabic brethren and Iran, an Islamic state, is also our brother. So, ever since the war broke out, we have been striving to prevent its escalation. I think that, as far as that aspect is concerned, a result has been produced. However, at the present there is no effective formula to end the war.

[Hirayama] Does Syria pin great hopes on the U.S.-Soviet summit meeting, which will be held in Geneva before long?

[Al-Asad] I believe that the Middle East and other regional questions, in addition to the arms reduction issue, will be discussed between the United States and the Soviet Union. If the meeting is successful, I believe that an accord will be reached for the resolution of disputes in various regions.

[Hirayama] What do you expect from Japan's Middle East policy?

[Al-Asad] I hope that Japan will gain a deep understanding of the present Middle East situation and play an active role in achieving the Arab people's rights.

Khaddam, Al-Assad Meet Lebanese Prime Minister

*JN271842 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1815 GMT 27 Sep 85*

[Text] Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami at 1300 today. Prime Minister 'Abd Al-Ra'uf Al-Kasm attended the meeting. Talks revolved around the Lebanese situation and the latest developments there, as well as efforts being exerted to push forward the march of security and accord.

Discuss Situation in Tripoli

*JN281331 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1315 GMT 28 Sep 85*

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami in Damascus at 1430 today. The meeting was attended by Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm. The talks dealt with the situation in the Lebanese arena in general and in Tripoli city in particular, as well as the efforts to achieve security in the Lebanese areas and attain national accord. Karami, Khaddam, and Al-Kasm had lunch at the president's table.

Cabinet Reviews Political Developments in Region

*JN301154 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1115 GMT 30 Sep 85*

[Text] Damascus — The Council of Ministers met under Prime Minister Dr 'Abd Al-Ra'uf Al-Kasm at 1100 today. At the beginning of this meeting a political review of the latest developments in the region was made. Dr Al-Kasm explained Syria's firm stand in resisting any plans aimed at liquidating the Palestine question, as well as any trends related to the Camp David principles in the region. Al-Kasm stressed Syria's determination to bolster the march of national accord in Lebanon, provide the practical bases for the entrenchment of security throughout Lebanon, and continue to back and support the Lebanese national resistance in its struggle to liberate the rest of the occupied Lebanese territories from the Israeli enemy.

Afterward, the Council of Ministers discussed the topics on its agenda. The Council then referred some topics of the competent circles for amendment in accordance with the proposals received about them. The Council also adopted appropriate decisions on various issues relating to environmental pollution which were discussed in this meeting.

Reaction to King Husayn's General Assembly Speech**Cabinet Communique**

TA291028 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1017 GMT
29 Sep 85

[Cabinet communique of 29 September reacting to King Husayn's UN address; read by Cabinet Secretary Yosi Beilin in front of the Prime Minister's Office in Jerusalem — live]

[Text] At the Cabinet session today, the prime minister said that King Husayn's UN address will be judged by its results, not by the ripples it has created. One positive outcome of the speech would be direct, unconditional negotiations between Israel and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. If no such progress is made, there will not be any change in the existing situation.

The prime minister emphasized that this is the first time that the Jordanian monarch mentioned direct and immediate negotiations with the Government of Israel. There is consequently no need for any additional framework, which is only liable to add to the dispute and the argument and cause interminable delays. He also congratulated the king for his vision of peace involving cooperation between the countries of the Middle East.

The prime minister explained that the government does not regard the PLO as a partner to negotiations, adding that opposition to the PLO has recently mounted even further as a result of its terrorist activity. He also criticized the distinction drawn in the speech between terrorism and anticolonial liberation operations. Violence is violence, and no liberation movement can justify the murder of women, children, and innocent men.

The prime minister said that no speech can justify an arms deal, and announced that Israel continues to oppose the deal between the United States and Jordan.

Likud Backs Cabinet Communique

TA291035 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
1019 GMT 29 Sep 85

[Report by political correspondent 'Oz Frankel — live from the Prime Minister's Office in Jerusalem]

[Text] We have learned that Prime Minister Shim'on Peres conferred with Deputy Prime Minister David Levi prior to the Cabinet session and that the two discussed Israel's reaction to King Husayn's speech. The other Likud ministers also gave their consent to the communique issued by the Cabinet.

However, during the Cabinet session unexpected opposition to the communique was voiced by Minister 'Ezer Weizman, who contended that King Husayn's move is highly significant and crucial for the future of the peace process. Consequently, he regards the communique as insufficient; it does not deviate from the confines of the coalition agreement, and does not go far enough. 'Ezer Weizman was alone in expressing objection to the communique.

Peres Calls Speech 'Progressive'

TA290530 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 29 Sep 85

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has described King Husayn's speech at the UN as progressive, intelligent, and positive, but Peres made clear his support for Husayn's speech does not mean he has lifted his opposition to the sale of advanced U.S. weapons to Jordan. Dan Eisenberg reports:

Prime Minister Peres was deeply impressed by Husayn's speech, both by the concrete proposals raised by the king and his formulation of the problems and prospects of peace. Peres told reporters last night that this was the first time that Husayn had gone on record publicly in support of direct talks with Israel and without prior conditions. The prime minister was critical of Israeli leaders who, as he put it, were quick to reject Husayn's speech. These include Peres' coalition partner, Yitzhaq Shamir, who said immediately after Husayn's appearance at the UN General Assembly that there was nothing new in the Jordanian proposal.

But, following the speech, Peres faces difficult dilemma. He has come out in favor of it, but he has also expressed strong disapproval of the participation of the PLO in talks and the carrying out of these talks in an international forum.

Foreign Ministry Analysis

TA290632 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
0605 GMT 29 Sep 85

[Report by political correspondent 'Oz Frankel]

[Excerpt] The Foreign Ministry's Center for Political Research yesterday drew up an extremely detailed document analyzing Husayn's speech. The bottom line in the document is that despite the moderate tone of the address, it presents nothing substantially new. Husayn reiterates his call for an international peace conference and for the so-called forced solution component [markiv hapitaron hakafuy] — that is, that should the parties not reach an agreement in the conference, the superpowers would force their own solution on them. Perhaps even more interestingly, the Foreign Ministry's researchers discovered an amazing similarity between King Husayn's phrasing in his Friday speech and the text of the request the U.S. Administration presented to Congress regarding the arms deal. Additionally, the proximity of the timing of the two events appears not to be incidental, and probably points to some link between the deal and the speech.

We have also heard that over the weekend contacts were held between U.S. personnel and members of the Israeli Embassy in Washington, and that in that meeting the U.S. side said that King Husayn's address indicates that he is seeking peace and he should therefore be supplied with arms to bolster his self-confidence. That meeting, too, points to the link that our politicians suspect.

Shamir Rejects Speech

*TA280530 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0505 GMT 28 Sep 85*

[Text] Contrary to political sources in Jerusalem and U.S. Administration officials who welcomed King Husayn's readiness for direct negotiations with Israel, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir found nothing positive in the king's speech, except verbosity. On behalf of Minister Shamir, our correspondent in the United States Razi Barqay last night was told that King Husayn is continuing to insist on his demand to convene an international conference which will include elements hostile to Israel. At the same time, a senior U.S. Administration official also admitted that there are still differences of opinion between Washington and Amman on the way to achieve peace.

The political sources in Jerusalem last night expressed the hope that direct negotiations between Israel and Jordan, if begun, will take place soon and without preconditions.

Sharon, Weizman Reactions

*TA291144 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1115 GMT 29 Sep 85*

[Report from Jerusalem by political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer — live]

[Excerpt] Despite the fact that today the Cabinet did not hold a debate, representatives of the two ends of the political spectrum voiced some interesting remarks: The sole opponent of the Cabinet's response as proposed by Shim'on Peres was Minister 'Ezer Weizman, who argued that Husayn's move is highly significant and crucial for the peace process. This is a golden opportunity for the unity government, he said, adding that the proposed response was insufficient and it is not enough to repeat the coalition agreement's principles over and over again. He maintained that the Cabinet should have shown more courage and should have reacted otherwise.

Another comment came from Minister Ari'el Sharon, who demanded that the IDF Intelligence Branch's analysis of King Husayn's speech is obtained. He also demanded that the Cabinet communicate include a clear demand that the PLO commands — including the headquarters of Force 17, which is responsible for some recent terrorist attacks, such as the one in Larnaca — be removed from Jordan. Minister Sharon's request that the demand for the removal of the terrorist bases from Jordan be included in the communicate was rejected, but the Cabinet will definitely receive the report prepared by the Intelligence Branch on King Husayn's speech very soon.

Meanwhile, a most highly-placed government source told us after the session that even if the Likud were not in the unity government, Peres would not have reacted any differently to the speech, and the communicate issued here would not have been phrased otherwise.

At the same time, the Foreign Ministry's directorate this morning held a debate on King Husayn's address, and here, too, the same reservations the prime minister made — namely, that there

are some indigestible elements in the monarch's speech that cannot be acceptable to the Israeli Cabinet, with or without the Likud — were echoed.

Milo, Wilner Reactions

*TA281722 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1200 GMT 28 Sep 85*

[Excerpts] Minister 'Ezer Weizman says the government has to understand the time has come to begin talks with Jordan and the Palestinians about the future of our region. Minister Weizman told our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer that Husayn's UN speech is crucial for the continuation of the peace process. According to Weizman, it is not for Israeli politicians to give marks to King Husayn and to determine that his speech was intended to obtain arms from the United States. This is a childish and trivial approach, Minister Weizman said. He hopes the government will indeed recognize the positive points contained in the Jordanian king's speech.

Deputy Foreign Minister Roni Milo charges that Alignment members are ignoring preconditions set by King Husayn which, according to Milo, contain the incorporation of the PLO in negotiations over the establishment of an independent, 'Arafat-led entity in Judaea and Samaria. Mr Milo told our correspondent Tzvi Yisre'eli that the Alignment members should remember they are partners of Likud and not of the Progressive List for Peace in the present government.

HADASH Knesset Member Me'ir Wilner is not pleased with King Husayn's speech. According to Wilner, it is not only that Husayn has not presented a realistic peace plan, but he has even given up the establishment of a Palestinian state alongside the State of Israel.

Eban, Party Reactions

*TA281111 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1000 GMT 28 Sep 85*

[Text] The head of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, Abba Eban, says there is no doubt that Husayn's speech in the UN General Assembly is positive for the most part, with the key point being the king's readiness for direct negotiations. It is the second time in Israel's history, Eban says, that an authoritative Arab leader has agreed to such a move. Knesset member [MK] Eban expressed regret that Vice Prime Minister Shamir did not find anything positive in Husayn's speech. The prime minister had better undertake the handling of the Jordanian issue, Abba Eban says.

Alignment member of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee Shevah Weiss also says the speech is important because of the readiness for a direct dialogue it expresses.

The Progressive List for Peace is seeking an extraordinary meeting of the Knesset to discuss King Husayn's speech. MK Mati Peled emphasized to our correspondent Tzvi Yisre'eli that in addition to UN Resolutions 242 and 338, King Husayn relied on the UN decisions concerning the partitioning [of Eretz Yisra'el]

and the demand for the return of the Arab refugees or the payment of remunerations. MK Peled emphasized that to date no Arab element has agreed to the partitioning decision as a basis for negotiations.

The Citizens Rights Movement is also asking for a special Knesset session on this matter, calling on the prime minister not to allow those elements in his government that are deaf to the sounds of peace, as it put it, to play down the importance of King Husayn's remarks.

Likud MK Ehud Olmert of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee said that Husayn's announcement contains nothing new and arouses the suspicion of having been coordinated with the United States to justify the sale of U.S. arms to Jordan. At the same time Olmert said that Husayn's agreement to direct negotiations should be welcomed.

Further MK Reaction

TA281010 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0900 GMT 28 Sep 85

[Text] Minister Gad Ya'aqobi said Israel should openly and categorically welcome King Husayn's announcement of his readiness for direct negotiations without preconditions. MAPAM's secretary, Knesset member [MK] El'azar Granot, has called on the government to show generosity with regard to the framework of the talks with Jordan. Both talked with our correspondent Amnon Nadav.

MK Ge'ula Kohen, chairman of the Tehiya faction, warned the government against being misled into believing in an illusion of peace that will give cause for mourning to generations to come. She told our correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami that Judea and Samaria are not subject to negotiations with any element in order to obtain a compromise, nor is the subject of the sale of U.S. arms that will be turned against Israel.

Arens Sees Warning in Speech

TA290600 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0505 GMT 29 Sep 85

[Interview with Minister Without Portfolio and Acting Foreign Minister Moshe Arens by party affairs correspondent Hayim Zissowitz over the telephone on 29 September — live]

[Text] [Arens] There was quite a lot of comment about the fact that in his speech King Husayn condemned terrorism, but anyone who continues reading the same passage would see that he emphasizes his rejection of the misleading attempts — and I am quoting from the Hebrew translation — to draw parallels between terrorism, national liberation movements, and the population's right to oppose conquerors. As for the positions he took, he said that the solution — as we have grown accustomed to hear — should be based on UN Resolutions 242 and 338. Yet here King Husayn introduced a novelty, and said that it should also be based on UN Resolution 181. I presume many Israelis cannot easily recognize that resolution: It is the resolution that drew the [1947] partition lines. He also said that the solution should be

based on UN Resolution 1194, which demanded a solution to the Palestinian refugee problem. I believe, therefore, that we can begin to see that his positions are not exactly acceptable to us, as we have here some very serious accusations leveled against Israel as the country that constitutes the obstacle to peace, together with a warning to Israel if we do not go along with King Husayn's proposals.

[Zissowitz] Do you think this entire speech cannot be considered the presentation of preconditions that can be overcome somehow in the course of negotiations?

[Arens] I would not regard the speech as the presentation of an initial position. Therefore, I would say that it is very difficult to get excited about it. I can only presume that those people in Israel who did get excited about it simply did not read it properly.

W. Bankers Express 'Satisfaction'

TA291101 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 29 Sep 85 p 2

[Report by correspondent in the territories Yehuda Litani]

[Text] The reactions of public figures in the territories to King Husayn's UN General Assembly address this weekend were generally positive and supportive: Although people associated with the PLO were afraid to express their personal reactions before the PLO's official comment (expected today) has been issued, off the record some of them expressed satisfaction from the content of his speech.

Jordan sympathizers expressed enthusiastic support for his speech. The reaction of former Gaza Mayor Rashad al-Shawwa, voiced last night, can be regarded as characteristic: "Husayn's speech expresses the sentiments of most of the Palestinians, except for the supporters of the Rejectionist Front who are a negligible minority among us. I am sure that King Husayn's speech was sanctioned by the PLO and other Arab elements as well. Without the PLO's consent, King Husayn would not have made these statements from the UN podium.

[No opening quotation marks as published] The important point in the monarch's address was negotiations within the framework of an international conference. It is no secret that throughout the past 7 years, the United States has fully supported Israel and has not shown interest in anything pertaining to the rights of the Palestinians and the Arabs. The king is right in raising the demand for an international conference with the participation of additional elements — the Soviet Union, the PRC, France, and Britain. If Israel sincerely wants to obtain a just peace, why should it object to the participation of these elements as well? But if Israel does not want to make peace, no speech by King Husayn will help."

The head of the West Bank area village leagues, Jamil al-'Amlah, yesterday sent a congratulatory message to King Husayn on his speech. The message conveys the support of the inhabitants of the West Bank for the monarch's statements and proposals.

Schiffer on Peres' Reaction

TA290549 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0505 GMT 29 Sep 85

[Interview with political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer by anchorman Yitzhaq Ro'e; in the studio — live]

[Text] [Ro'e] Has the momentum in the Middle East received further impetus following Husayn's address? It depends on who is reading between the lines. Some emphasize the expressed hope that Abraham's sons will live together in peace, while others emphasize the remarks on an international conference with the PLO and the Soviet Union. Others note the first mention of readiness for direct negotiations, yet others perceive a desire for a return to the 1947 partition lines and the right for the Palestinians to return to their former homes. The fact that there are so many differing views of his speech is not amazing, as Husayn addressed diverse ears. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports on the reactions to that speech in Jerusalem. Perhaps initially we should ask you about the prime minister's reaction?

[Schiffer] As our associates told us this morning, the prime minister will take a favorable view of Husayn's speech if they lead to direct negotiations with Israel. During the weekly Cabinet session today, Mr Peres will react to the statements made by King Husayn over the weekend during the annual UN General Assembly session. Shim'on Peres would not like his own remarks to help in promoting the Jordanian-U.S. arms deal, because some people regard the monarch's speech as further support for President Reagan's program and the efforts the U.S. Administration will make to pass the planned arms deal in Congress. The prime minister believes that arms deals and peace efforts are incompatible. As for the PLO, the prime minister said that what it says and what it does are two different things. Furthermore, the prime minister also objects to an international conference — as King Husayn has proposed — as a means to create a framework for talks with Israel. The prime minister believes that King Husayn's remarks about the desire to enter into direct negotiations with Israel quickly constitute a positive point in the speech as a whole. The prime minister also believes that such a meeting is the only framework in which solutions can be found — if it is unencumbered by any additional preconditions.

[Ro'e] Did the prime minister not welcome the speech?

[Schiffer] There may have been a favorable tone, but certainly the main gist of the prime minister's reaction thus far is that he is exercising extreme caution.

[Ro'e] While the vice prime minister, currently in New York, has expressed a more unambiguous position.

[Schiffer] Yitzhaq Shamir's position is clear-cut: There is nothing new in the speech. In an unofficial communique issued last night by the Foreign Ministry spokesmen, they said, among other things, that Israel does not regard an international conference as the appropriate arena in which to conduct peace talks, because hostile elements who wish to foil any sincere effort to make peace would assemble in such a conference. Therefore, Husayn's address reflects no change and says nothing new. We again urge

King Husayn to negotiate directly with Israel without any preconditions.

If we were to sum up, in one sentence, the reactions by ministers to the speech, the Likud ministers claim that there is nothing new in the speech; they object to its message, regarding the speech as a stratagem and an effort to promote the arms deal Husayn is about to strike with the United States. The Alignment ministers, on the other hand — in which context it might be worthwhile to mention Minister 'Ezer Weizman, who described King Husayn's speech as crucial for the future of the peace process — definitely cautiously welcome the positive elements in the speech, claiming that this is the first time that King Husayn has publicly mentioned direct negotiations with Israel.

[Ro'e] So what are the next major steps?

[Schiffer] Over the weekend, virtually just before King Husayn addressed the UN forum, the prime minister conferred with Thomas Pickering, and one can without a doubt presume that in the next few hours, or in the very near future, the prime minister will again confer with the U.S. ambassador. Peres' position is that action should be taken to persuade the U.S. Administration to examine King Husayn's readiness to directly negotiate with Israel, and to find out whether there is any sense or sincerity behind the statements, and then say: Israel is interested in direct negotiations, so let us establish two delegations — one from Jordan and another from Israel — and have them meet for direct negotiations to examine the proposals.

Morning Press Assessments

TA290754 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0430 GMT 29 Sep 85

[From the review of morning press editorials]

[Text] *HA'ARETZ* says that we would be well advised to take the Jordanian monarch's speech with a grain of salt: He is still faithful to his pact with Yasir 'Arafat, and it is hard to believe that the 40 F-16 combat aircraft he wants to procure from the United States will be used only against Syria, and never against Israel. However, in spite of all the caution we must exercise, the newspaper adds, we cannot accept the position of the vice prime minister and foreign minister, who rushed to declare that Husayn's speech holds nothing new and is nothing but verbiage. Although the phrase about the sons of Abraham may sound a bit pompous, the fact remains that the Hashemite dynasty was the first that was ready to accept the existence of the Jewish people as an independent political factor in the region some 60-odd years ago. We should not dismiss out of hand the appearance of the Jordanian king, which can be regarded as a reaffirmation of this traditional position, and claim that it is devoid of any political relevance. It would be worth our while to examine Husayn's intentions.

DAVAR writes that in the final analysis, the question of peace negotiations should be examined from the standpoint of Israel's interest in terminating the cycle of hostility and bloodshed. Israel is obligated to make a sincere effort to end it, first of all for the sake of the potential victims of any future war. Husayn's speech,

in this respect, is a good starting point, but it cannot be accepted hook, line, and sinker. The test of Israel's policy will lie in its ability to exhaust the chances for peace, rather than in its ability to exhaust the tenure of the national unity government.

HATZOFE says that the Jordanian king's address to the United Nations urging direct negotiations between Israel and Jordan and the Palestinians should not be dismissed, but on the other hand people must not rush to praise it. The inclusions and omissions in the address should be examined very, very carefully, but mainly we should wait and see how Husayn plans to actually manifest his readiness for direct negotiations. His remarks about direct negotiations with Israel under appropriate and acceptable supervision do not sufficiently clarify his position on the framework for the talks, and his call does not at all indicate an intention to cut off ties with the PLO. His public General Assembly call will create the proper ground for his upcoming meeting with President Reagan, and it also constitutes an attempt to appease the U.S. Administration, which is about to supply Jordan with arms to the tune of \$1.5 billion. However, from Israel's point of view, the omissions in the speech still outnumber the clear portions in it.

THE JERUSALEM POST writes that while one should not allow the Likud to nip in the bud King Husayn's renewed attempts to revive the peace process, Labor must carefully study all possible new options before Israel's real national debate is launched in earnest.

'AL HAMISHMAR says that the people of Israel want peace and are ready for concessions and compromises. Consequently, the Labor Party and its leader have a historic obligation to lead the public along the bumpy yet only possible road to a reconciliation and peace with Jordan and the Palestinians. In embarking on this road, the Labor Party can depend on the full support of the leftist wing in Israel. Husayn's speech opened new horizons. Do not let the Likud block our future for a decade, the newspaper adds.

HA'ARETZ Raps Speech

TA291151 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 29 Sep 85 p 11

[Article by 'Oded Zaray: "Hypocrisy in New York"]

[Text] King Husayn is going to return the ball to the U.S. court tomorrow and cause disappointment among those Washington Administration officials who expect to hear "newer and more flexible ideas" from the Hashemite king in his upcoming meeting with President Reagan in the White House. To judge by his long speech at the UN General Assembly, "the dramatic events" awaited by the listeners, including President Mubarak who attended the UN General Assembly session, were not in this speech.

King Husayn may still be carrying with him revolutionary ideas which may amount to a breakthrough in the peace efforts in the region and which he may secretly impart to President Reagan. However, the White House, which wants the endorsement of the arms deal with Jordan, would have preferred that Husayn pub-

licize these "revolutionary ideas" at once and from the UN General Assembly rostrum.

In his speech King Husayn not only did not herald any change, not even tactical, in the PLO's basic positions on the issue of a dialogue with the United States, but he even tried to fall in line with the formulas which are acceptable to this organization. The solution to the Palestinian problem must depend on all UN resolutions, especially four of them: Resolution 181 which dates back to 1947 and determines the partition of Palestine; Resolution 194 which dates back to 1948 and requires a solution to the problem of the Palestinian refugees; and Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338.

This is what Husayn is laying down as the basis for the solution of the Palestinian problem and this is also the formula acceptable to 'Arafat, who has announced more than once his recognition of all UN resolutions, especially Resolutions 181 and 194. This also applies to the role which the UN should play in solving the problem, since it is this international organization which "gave rise" to the problem and which should solve it. The legitimacy of the United Nations, Husayn says and so 'Arafat too believes, is an integral part of the Palestinian problem.

The UN supervision umbrella over the entire framework of the negotiations on the Middle East problem is absolutely necessary, Husayn says. The UN secretary should invite the five permanent members of the Security Council and all the parties to the conflict. All this, thus far, is acceptable to 'Arafat. However, when reference is made to negotiations with Israel, Husayn adopts maximum caution and uses the term "we," namely Jordan, "are prepared to negotiate with Israel under accepted and appropriate aegis. These negotiations must lead to the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 242 which means the withdrawal of Israel from all Arab territories and a solution to all aspects of the refugee problem."

Husayn adopted caution on the matter of negotiations with Israel in this paragraph of his speech, since the PLO basically rejects direct negotiations with Israel, and after mentioning the point of negotiations he immediately fell back in line with the formula acceptable to 'Arafat whereby Security Resolution 242 must lead to Israel's withdrawal from all the territories and to a solution of all aspects of the refugee problem, namely, all human and political aspects involved.

Furthermore, in talking at length about peace which, according to the king, has been the desire of the Arabs for long years now, King Husayn has, for the first time, advocated in his speech the PLO-style elements of the "secular, democratic Palestinian state." After 40 years of hatred and confrontation he expects the Palestinians and Jews to coexist on the land of peace with peace and understanding. In this speech Husayn did his best to clear the PLO of terror and present it as the legitimate representative (while ignoring the word "sole" in this context) of the Palestinian people. On the contrary, according to Husayn, the PLO is a true partner to the pan-Arab peace efforts, especially in the efforts made jointly with Jordan. According to him, the 11 February agreement this year (the Amman agreement) is faithful testimony to the PLO's peaceful intentions and the sole means for a breakthrough. This is a historic opportunity, Husayn said to the

UN General Assembly, the missing of which will be tantamount to missing the train and the collapse of all expectations for peace, with all the attendant implications.

Husayn condemned all forms of terror, as did the Casablanca summit, which included 'Arafat. At the same time, Husayn was careful, and again for the first time, to distinguish, as 'Arafat does, between terror and the legitimate right of people who are fighting for self-determination through their liberation movement. It should be remembered that this is the same Husayn who, since the murder of Israeli athletes in Munich has condemned the PLO's terror and murder, while calling a spade a spade in a very open manner. Husayn has changed his tune today; he wants to clear the PLO of the terrorist acts which he himself denounced in the past and thus pay the price for his alliance with 'Arafat. Thus Husayn has in fact excused, in advance, the terrorist activities planned by 'Arafat and his aides, Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir] and (Abu al-Tayyib), while he was delivering his speech before the UN General Assembly and trying to point to the PLO's innocence.

The speech of the Hashemite king is also tantamount to a retreat in Jordan's basic positions in the inter-Arab arena. Husayn has invested most of his efforts over the last 6 months in radically changing the inter-Arab positions of those who participate in Arab league-sponsored summits. He had always complained that the minority in the Arab world imposes its will on the majority, thus paralysing any move which could promote the desires and wishes of most or some of the Arab countries. According to Husayn it is impossible for the 1982 Fes summit decisions to signify the end of inter-Arab moves just because Syria and Libya are not interested in a change in the situation. He even acted energetically to replace the clause in the Arab League charter which calls for a unanimous adoption of resolutions and recommendations by the principle of majority vote. In his UN General Assembly speech Husayn fell back in line with the Fes summit resolutions while stating that the Amman agreement does not in fact deviate from the Fes resolutions but rather serves as a lever and catalyst for these resolutions.

The Hashemite king knows full well that the Fes resolutions, which constitute an Arab consensus acceptable to Syria and all PLO organizations, cannot serve, from U.S., European, and Israeli points of view, as a basis for peace negotiations in the Middle East. This retreat by Husayn is all the more important against the background of the meeting between the Jordanian and Syrian prime ministers in Jeddah 2 weeks ago. The road for a sulh [peace-making ceremony in Arabic] was thus opened in the meeting between 'Arafat and Husayn, on the one hand, and President al-Asad, on the other. Husayn's return to the inter-Arab consensus, which is a Syrian consensus from the Syrian point of view, only strengthens the possibility of a sulh, especially if a breakthrough is not achieved in Washington tomorrow on the issue of the dialogue between the United States and a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

The Jordanian king never needed an aegis or an umbrella for conducting negotiations with Israel. It is only his alliance with 'Arafat — according to the Amman agreement which has never been released officially — which compels him today to insist on conditions and to adopt formulas in which he himself does not

believe and which he even opposed in the past. Since the death of Egyptian President al-Sadat, Husayn has been the Arab leader who knows 'Arafat better than any other leader. However, Al-Sadat was the only Arab leader who publicized 'Arafat's true nature, while King Husayn, for reasons he reserves to himself, today disavows the truth he knows concerning 'Arafat and the PLO, the truth which he had experienced, personally and in his own court, more than any other Arab leader.

Syria Said Building Air Defense System in Lebanon

TA291131 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew
29 Sep 85 p 1

[Report by Middle East affairs correspondent 'Uzi Mahanaymi]

[Text] Lebanese sources have reported that a few weeks ago Syria began erecting an air defense system on Jabal al-Baruk. Syrian soldiers were observed doing construction work under the supervision of officers. Our Middle East affairs correspondent notes that if this report is true, then this is something new, since thus far there have not been any Syrian units on Jabal al-Baruk.

The establishment of the system on Jabal al-Baruk might in the future make the Israeli Air Force's routine activity much more difficult.

Shamir: Israel Will Not Impose Sanctions on RSA

TA290717 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English
29 Sep 85 p 2

[Report by Walter Ruby]

[Excerpt] New York — Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said here on Thursday that Israel has no intention of joining the U.S. and other Western countries in instituting sanctions against South Africa.

Responding to a question during an appearance before the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations, Shamir stated: "We are not going to change the character of our relations with South Africa. There is a large and important Jewish community in South Africa, and that has to be taken into account."

Shahal Confirms Breakup of Nuclear Reactor Talks

TA291249 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 29 Sep 85 p 6

[Report by 'Oded Shorer]

[Text] Energy and Infrastructure Minister Moshe Shahal confirmed that France has suspended the negotiations on the purchase of nuclear reactors. The minister thus confirmed rumors circulating in circles in Israel and in Paris that the French representatives to the negotiations are delaying the continuation of the talks on various pretexts.

Representatives of the French National Assembly who visited Israel a while ago confirmed that the Israeli-French talks, which

reached the advanced stage where the two sides were to discuss the financial arrangements, were stopped due to political pressures. Most of the pressures emanate from potential Arab clients of the French (Framatom) nuclear reactors production company.

In contrast, the energy and infrastructure minister instructed the electric corporation and the Atomic Energy Committee to continue the preparations for his approval of the establishment of a nuclear reactor in southern Israel and for the granting of licenses for the various processes to build the reactor.

Ambassador to UN Comments on Contacts with E. Bloc
TA271938 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
 1815 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Interview with the Israeli Ambassador to the United Nations, Binyamin Netanyahu, by Washington correspondent Razi Barqay at the UN Headquarters — date not specified — videotaped]

[Text][Netanyahu] There is definitely a certain degree of openness in the fact that the meetings [between Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir and his counterparts from Eastern Bloc countries] are being held, and also in the content of the talks with some of the representatives of the Soviet bloc. We have still not seen a qualitative change in the position of the Soviet Union itself. The remarks made by the Soviet foreign minister against us at the General assembly were extremely harsh, and the actual policy of the Soviet Union, both in the Middle East and toward Soviet Jewry, does not exhibit the desired change.

[Barqay] I understand that despite our wooing of the Soviets, a meeting between Shamir and the Soviet foreign minister has not yet been arranged.

[Netanyahu] There was no wooing. Various contacts were made with the central representatives of the Eastern Bloc countries. It is obvious that holding such meetings must be in the interests of both sides, and we will certainly hold many more contacts with the Eastern Bloc.

Directors General Delegation Returns From Cairo
TA270720 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 0712 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Text] Ben-Gurion Airport, 27 Sep (ITIM) — The directors general delegation for the Tabah talks returned this morning from Cairo on board an Air Sinai plane, after having met yesterday with the Egyptian delegation on arranging the procedures for the talks which will actually begin next Monday.

Avraham Tamir, the director general of the Prime Minister's Office; David Kimche, the director general of the Foreign Ministry; and Uri Talmor, a special adviser to the defense minister on the issue of the Israeli-Egyptian border, will return to Cairo next Monday morning for a week of talks, while the Egyptian delegation, led by Assistant Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Badawi, will arrive in Israel for continued talks the following week.

Soldier's Body Reportedly Offered for Exchange
TA291743 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
 1700 GMT 29 Sep 85

[Text] The Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, headed by Nayif Hawatimah, said in an announcement broadcast on Damascus radio that it is holding the body of Staff Sergeant Samir As'ad, an IDF soldier who fell captive during the Lebanese war. The organization announced that it is prepared to return the body to Israel in exchange for the release of Palestinian terrorists detained in Israel. According to Hawatimah's organization, Samir As'ad was killed in an Israeli Air Force raid on terrorist bases on Rabbit Island [I Ha'Arnivot] west of Tripoli.

Military sources in Israel told our correspondent Shalom Oren that Israel approached the International Red Cross [IRC], and asked it to check out the announcement made on Damascus radio. The military sources said that the IRC has no information on the matter, and that Israel is continuing its efforts to locate all its MIA's from the Lebanese war. The announcement on Damascus radio was passed on to Samir As'ad's father.

Five Injured in 29 September Haifa Explosions
TA291051 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
 1036 GMT 29 Sep 85

[Text] It turns out that two bombs were planted in Haifa today, and both exploded after 1100: the first in the Turkish market, and the second in a park on Palyam Boulevard, not far from the Turkish market. The first explosion wounded five people — one sustained medium wounds, while the four others were only slightly injured. All five were evacuated to the Rambam hospital. No one was injured by the explosion in the park. The two explosion sites are only a few hundred meters apart.

Our correspondent Gabi Zohar says that the police have apprehended several dozen suspects and that the area is currently being searched for additional bombs. An initial police investigation indicates that the wire fence surrounding the booth in the Turkish market where the first explosion occurred was not properly secured, and this was taken advantage of to conceal the bomb in a bag. Our correspondent adds that life in downtown Haifa has returned to normal, but police have increased their patrols in the area.

Hebron Youth Killed in Explosion; Curfew Imposed
TA281415 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
 1400 GMT 28 Sep 85

[Text] A 13-year-old youth from Hebron was killed when a hand grenade thrown at an IDF patrol in Hebron exploded. Several other Hebron residents were injured in the explosion. One of the residents, who sustained medium injuries, was transferred to the Hadassah Hospital in Jerusalem. The other wounded received medical treatment at the hospital in Hebron.

Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that the security forces have imposed a curfew on the center of Hebron.

Two Terrorist Squads Uncovered in Gaza Strip

TA271734 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1600 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Text] Security forces in the Gaza Strip have uncovered two terrorist squads that perpetrated attacks in the strip and in Israel. This was reported by the IDF spokesman. Approximately 1 and 1/2 months ago, one of the members of the squad that operated in the Khan Yunus area shot and wounded an Israeli truckdriver who had been carrying cargo to 'Abasan in the Gaza Strip. The members of the second squad, residents of Jabalyah, carried out attacks in Ashqelon, Jabalyah, and Qiryat Mal'akhi. In one of the attacks in Qiryat Mal'akhi, a police bomb disposal expert was wounded while dismantling an explosive charge.

Today the home of the terrorist who shot the driver in 'Abasan was demolished, and the home of the commander of the squad in Jabalyah was boarded up.

Court Upholds Order To Expel 3 W. Bank Residents

TA290940 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0900 GMT 29 Sep 85

[Text] The High Court of Justice today approved an order to expel three inhabitants of Judaea and Samaria. Our correspondent Avshalom Ginosar reports that the court ruled that the security authorities' decision was made within the necessary jurisdiction, and that the incriminating intelligence against the three justifies the decision to deport them. Felicia Langer, the attorney representing the three, plans to submit a request after Sukkoth for another debate of the appeals before a panel of five judges. The inhabitants will be deported only after the holiday.

East Jerusalem Newspaper Ordered To Close

TA281548 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1500 GMT 28 Sep 85

[Text] The Interior Ministry's Jerusalem district commissioner has ordered the closure of the East Jerusalem newspaper *AL-DARB* in 3 days. No reasons were given for the decision. Our correspondent Arye Gus notes that approximately 2 weeks ago the Jerusalem district commissioner accused the newspaper of having connections with the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine. According to him, the newspaper is run by the front, which is even financing it. The publisher of the paper said that the reason for the closure is not security-related, but is rather political. He plans to appeal the order to the High Court of Justice.

The Journalists Association in East Jerusalem issued a strong condemnation of the closure. A group of Israeli liberal professionals and intellectuals also signed a petition against the closure of the newspaper.

Knesset Extends Emergency Regulations Until June

TA270841 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English
27 Sep 85 p 1

[Report by Avi Temkin and Arye Rubinstein]

[Text] The Knesset last night passed the Bill on Emergency Arrangements in the State Economy which extends the emergency regulations dealing with wages, taxes and health fund debts promulgated on July 1 until June, 1986. The opposition parties voted against the bill.

There were several changes made by the committee in the government bill that passed its first reading on September 9 and was approved by the Knesset last night. One alteration was the extension of the reduction in national insurance payments granted to low income employees, to low income self-employed and to pensioners with unlinked pensions.

In addition, the provisions requiring dismissals in the public services were deleted, as the government and the Histadrut settled that issue in the form of an agreement between parties.

The paragraph providing that Mifal Hapayis [state lottery] funds given to institutions should be grants rather than loans was also taken out.

The paragraphs authorizing the government to collect its debts to the health funds directly from the parallel tax paid by employers was also deleted. Instead, the law now provides that by the end of the month, the health funds will pay \$1.5 million and the Treasury will pay a like sum.

The surtax paid by self-employed workers whose annual taxable income is less than IS7.5 million or whose marginal tax is up to 30 percent will be converted to an advance tax payment at the end of the fiscal year.

The Knesset Finance Committee had passed the bill after 10 hours of tense and at times, loud, debate. While committee deliberations were marked by repeated clashes between Likud and Labour Knesset members, the changes made in the original legislation proposed by the Treasury were seen as relatively small.

The entire debate was dominated by the issue of the health funds. Only after Energy Minister Moshe Shahal proposed an acceptance compromise was committee chairman Avraham Shapira able to push the legislation through.

Commentary Says 'Arafat Behind Larnaca Murders

TA271252 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 27 Sep 85 p 25

[Commentary by Moshe Zaq: "The Murder in Cyprus"]

[Excerpts] The Egyptian Government had good reasons to immediately denounce the murder of the three Israelis in Cyprus. It had good cause to be angry at the three vile murderers who cold-bloodedly murdered the Israelis on their yacht. The Egyptian Government knows very well who is behind this act; the PLO

leaders could not mislead Egypt by self-righteous announcements that they had nothing to do with the murderous attack.

The Egyptian Government also knows the murder in Larnaca can complicate the situation for President Mubarak, who tried to obtain a remission of Egyptian debts during his stay in Washington. The Egyptian president, in his meeting with President Reagan, presented the PLO as an organization that has abandoned the path of terrorism. And now, even before leaving the United States, 'Arafat delivers a blow to his credibility. The Egyptian Government has not forgotten the murder of the Egyptian writer Yusuf al-Siba'i, Al-Sadat's close friend, in Nicosia's airport by PLO terrorists, and it knows how much truth there is in the announcements in which the terrorist organization denies responsibility for attacks it carried out.

Egyptian officials have probably paid more attention than Israeli officials to the decision adopted at the last Fatah executive meeting, attended by 'Arafat and Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], to step up the "armed struggle," and the Egyptians know this means increasing terrorism. Mubarak therefore has cause to be angry at 'Arafat for not allowing him to finish the propaganda campaign in which he sought to convince the U.S. Administration that the PLO has become more moderate. It is clear that the Egyptian Government will not expose the Fatah leaders' responsibility for ordering the Larnaca murder; it will probably try to cover up for them in order to avoid any interference in its political efforts. The Egyptian Government, however, has much experience with 'Arafat's and his colleagues' denials.

This is not the first time that Fatah gunmen (whether called "Black September" or "Force 17") have attacked Israelis in Cyprus. In March 1973 they murdered an Israeli leather merchant while he was staying at a Nicosia hotel. They have also attacked the Israeli Embassy in Cyprus more than once.

They do not have to search for reasons to justify the murder of Jews. The "Force 17" commanders, whom the terrorists want to free by taking hostages, are not detained in a Copenhagen synagogue or a Jewish school in Belgium, but nevertheless Fatah agents bomb these places and Jews are injured.

Therefore the murder of the three Israelis on the yacht in Larnaca should not be seen as retaliation for the capture of the terrorists who wanted to carry out a demonstrative attack via Israel's coasts.

The Israeli Navy has for many years kept a tight security seal along Israel's territorial waters. Foreign vessels have for a long time been fully aware that they cannot sail near the Israeli coast

without being inspected by Israeli Navy vessels. This security seal succeeded in preventing terrorist attacks via the sea; those who tried to infiltrate were caught.

If the only motive of the Fatah terrorists who murdered the three Israelis in Larnaca was to release 'Arafat's friend, they should have acted much earlier. If their intention was to retaliate for Israeli scrutiny of PLO yachts, this too should have been done much earlier. Therefore, even if for propaganda's sake they proposed to release the Israeli hostages in exchange for the "Force 17" commanders arrested by Israel, this was not their intention, because they did not wait for negotiations on the release of the hostages to begin. They murdered the Israelis even before the Egyptian ambassador, whom they invited to mediate between them and the Israeli authorities, had a chance to start the negotiations on freeing the hostages in exchange for their friends detained in Israel.

The Fatah leaders probably know how sensitive the issue of the release of terrorists is in Israel, and therefore it is unlikely that they expected that on Yom Kippur, when the government is unable to convene, they would be able to force upon it an exchange deal, as they announced. They knew that this was an impractical demand and therefore they quickly and cold-bloodedly murdered the hostages, whose hands were tied.

Their goal was to murder. This was the gist of the decision adopted by the Fatah leadership on escalating the armed struggle. This leadership wears two masks: that of the PLO, which is willing to conduct negotiations with Washington in order to obtain its recognition; and that of Fatah, which is escalating the "armed struggle" against Israel and against Jews everywhere.

The murder in Cyprus, therefore, is not a result of the arrest of terrorists who made use of yachts to attack Israel. Their arrest at sea was meant to prevent Larnaca-style murders within Israel. For all the differences between them, the Palestinian terrorist organizations are all guided by the Palestinian Charter, rather than by denials and tactical announcements. The charter states that "armed struggle is the only way to free Palestine. It is, therefore, a strategy rather than tactics."

The concept of "the political process" cannot coexist with this strategy of the "armed struggle" which leads to the murder of Jews in Israel and abroad. Israel must conduct political negotiations only with those who accept its existence.

ALGERIA

Tunisian Prime Minister Holds Talks With Brahimi

Arrives 28 Sep

LD281308 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 28 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Mohamed Mzali, Tunisian prime minister and minister of the interior, arrived in Algiers at noon today on a working and friendly visit at the invitation of his Algerian counterpart, Abdelhamid Brahimi, who met him at Houari Boumedienne Airport together with a number of members of the Political Bureau and the government.

Cooperation Minutes Signed

LD291939 Algiers APS in Arabic 1600 GMT 29 Sep 85

[Excerpts] Algiers, 29 Sep (APS) — In Villa Jenane Mufti at noon today, the cooperation minutes between Algeria and Tunisia were signed. They were signed on behalf of the Algerian side by Prime Minister Abdelhamid Brahimi, alternate member of the Political Bureau, and on behalf of the Tunisian side by Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali, interior minister and Destourian Socialist Party secretary general.

These minutes included the various facets of the two countries' cooperation in the fields of economics and commerce, and also included the two countries' political consultations.

Following the signing ceremonies, the two prime ministers supervised the symbolic inauguration of the Algerian-Tunisian joint Chamber of Commerce.

Brahimi-Mzali Talks End

LD290440 Algiers Domestic Service in French
2200 GMT 28 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Political talks between Messrs Brahimi and Mzali have ended. The Algerian and Tunisian prime ministers ended their talks at 1730 this afternoon. The talks are said to have taken place in a brotherly and cordial atmosphere. On the one hand, they allowed a balance sheet of bilateral cooperation in all areas to be drawn up, and on the other they clarified future prospects.

This evening Abdelhamid Brahimi gave a dinner in honor of his Tunisian counterpart at which several members of the Political Bureau, the government, high-ranking officials of the party and state, members of the official Tunisian delegation, and members of the diplomatic corps accredited in Algiers were present.

Makes Statement on Visit

LD290354 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic
2300 GMT 28 Sep 85

[Text] Mohamed Mzali gave a statement in which he expressed his pleasure and happiness at visiting fraternal Algeria, accom-

panied by an important delegation of ministers, members of the Political Bureau and the PSD, and officials of the largest economic institutions.

He said: This visit comes within the framework of the regular visits exchanged between myself and my brother and friend Abdelhamid Brahimi, the prime minister, to assess the fruitful cooperation between the two countries, and to plan new positive stages in order to realize what was agreed on by the two presidents, Habib Bourguiba and Chadli Bendjedid, in an increasingly comprehensive way.

I am honored to convey to President Chadli Bendjedid the greetings of the supreme combatant and the feelings of appreciation that he commissioned me to convey.

Mr Mohamed Mzali added: I am happy to address fraternal Algeria, the president, government, and people, with thanks and appreciation for the clear stance of solidarity that was adopted by Algeria and that was expressed by President Chadli Bendjedid when he met the supreme combatant in Monastir on 2 September and stressed the solidarity of Algeria with Tunisia during the crisis imposed on Tunisia by the Libyan regime — the solidarity which was expressed, and is still be expressed by the Algerian people on the popular, economic, military, and security levels.

As for our political relations, they are characterized by purity and love, which binds our presidents and which expresses our joint history and our joint sacrifices, and which I consider part of the loyalty to our martyrs who struggled and sacrificed so that our countries could achieve independence and freedom and in order that we would be able to build cooperation, integration, and unity together.

I think that this visit complements the visit paid by my brother Abdelhamid Brahimi at the beginning of last February to commemorate the events of Saqiyat Sidi Yusuf, and I have no doubt that it will be fruitful and meet the aspirations of our peoples and countries.

Ibrahimi Holds Working Session With Shevardnadze

LD270604 Algiers Domestic Service in French
2200 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Text] At the United Nations, where the 40th session of the UN General Assembly is being held, Dr Taleb Ibrahimi, the foreign minister, who is leading the Algerian delegation, is carrying out many activities outside the session.

Dr Taleb held a working session with Mr Eduard Shevardnadze, the Soviet foreign minister. The two politicians extensively reviewed the international situation and bilateral relations.

LIBYA

Government Reacts to Break in Ties With Tunisia

Issues Statement 28 Sep

*LD281525 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 28 Sep 85*

["Text"] of 28 September statement issued by the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison on the Tunisian Government's decision to unilaterally sever relations with the Jamahiriyyah]

[Text] The Tunisian Government on 26 September 1985 decided unilaterally to sever relations with the Jamahiriyyah following a series of provocative measures which clearly indicated the Tunisian regime's orientation toward seeking excuses and reasons to harm relations with the Jamahiriyyah, and in order to distract the attention of the Tunisian Arab masses from learning the truth about the fierce struggle between the forces struggling for power, their ambitions, their loyalties, and their commitments.

The People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison, while following the policies of the [Tunisian] regime, its stances, and its decisions, which have substantially harmed relations between the two fraternal peoples of Tunisia and Libya, states the following:

1. It regrets the decision of the Tunisian Government to unilaterally sever relations between the two fraternal countries. The People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison — being an instrument for the implementation of the resolutions of the basic people's congresses, which hold power and make decisions — can do nothing in this respect until the issue is put before the people's congresses.
2. The Tunisian Government's action in making such a decision does not conceal the fateful and historic link between the two fraternal countries. Tunisians and Libyans are of the same family and part of one nation, of the same civilization, culture, and history; regardless of how much the advocates of regionalism renege, it is these facts which will assert their presence in history.
3. The unionist struggle and the popular revolution — as expressed by Jamahiriyyah theory — will remain the only course for the liberation of the masses from the tyranny of regimes, who are capable of making the historic alternative to put the masses in the position of decisionmaking. Only then will artificial borders collapse, and calls for reneging and hiding behind the heritage of colonialism — which is protected today by the regimes of heresy and regionalism — will fail. Unity will be achieved on the day the rulers and the governments overlooking the will of Arab citizens and acting on their behalf according to their regional interests and their lust for power, vanish.
4. We thank the Tunisian workers who participated with us in the implementation of the development plan and the 5-year plan which ended this year. We thank the Tunisian people for defending their historical bonds with one nation and with the common history which unites us and the legacy which guides us. We are

aware that they are with us with heart and sword. We will meet them in one country when the circumstances allow according to the word of the Jerba declaration. Assuredly this day is near.

Foreign Minister Comments

LD281307 Kuwait KUNA in English 1145 GMT 28 Sep 85

[Text] United Nations, Sep 28 (KUNA) — Libyan Foreign Minister al-Turayki described Tunisia's breakdown of its diplomatic relations with Libya Thursday as illegitimate and unjustified and expressed his belief the relations would be normalized again.

"A breakdown in relations between an Arab country and another is illegitimate and unjustified. Arabs could have conflicts. I don't think there was any justification for Tunisia to cut relations" with Libya, he told KUNA here Friday.

"The Libyan-Tunisian relations will resume and the Libyan-Tunisian cooperation will resume because Tunisia and Libya are destined, as two brotherly and neighbourly peoples, to cooperate," he said.

Al-Turayki accused Tunisia of expelling in the past Libyan diplomats and Libyan employees of the League of the Arab states, head quartered in Tunisia, and said, "We did not do the same and we will not do the same when it comes to Tunisians."

The Libyan official described Tunisia's accusations to four Libyan diplomats of mailing letter bombs to local journalists as "untrue" and said, "First, there has been a very small number of Libyan diplomats in Tunisia and our office was seized [as received] and watched for a long time by the Tunisian authorities."

In explaining the Tunisian accusations to the Libyan diplomats, Al-Turayki said "either the Tunisian authorities have fabricated the matter aiming at reaching this stage or there was another party which pushed Tunisia to this action with the purpose of creating tension in the relations between the two countries."

The Libyan official did not specify what other party he was pointing to but said it is "those who want to fish in murky waters" and who "should realize the fact...that Tunisia cannot live distant from Libya and Libya cannot live distant from Tunisia."

JANA Reports Tunisia Closes Borders 28 Sep

LD281937 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1928 GMT 28 Sep 85

[Text] Tripoli, 28 Sep (JANA) — JANA has learned from reliable sources that Tunisian authorities closed their borders today with the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyyah.

Tunisia Takes Contents of Jamahiriyyah Consulate

LD271544 Tripoli JANA in English 1430 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Text] Tunis, Muharam 13, Sept. 27, Jamahiriyyah News Agency — The Tunisian authorities yesterday confiscated equipment

and furniture belonging to the Jamahiriya consulate in Sfax which was recently ordered to close.

Al-Qadhdhafi Speaks With Sudanese Leader 28 Sep
LD281926 Tripoli JANA in English 1800 GMT 28 Sep 85

[Text] Tripoli, Muharram 14, Sep 28, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — A telephone conversation took place today between the leader of the revolution and General 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Siwar al-Dahab, president of the Provisional Military Council in Sudan.

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Fatah Official 28 Sep
LD281455 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 28 Sep 85

[Text] Brother leader of the revolution Al-Qadhdhafi today received Abu Nidal [Sabri al-Banna], secretary of the Palestinian National Liberation Movement Fatah Revolutionary Council Central Committee.

Government Reportedly Considering USSR Treaty
NC281223 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1205 GMT 28 Sep 85

[Text] Beirut, 28 Sep (MENA) — According to the Lebanese magazine *AL-AFKAR*, Libya is thinking of concluding a treaty of friendship and mutual defense with the Soviet Union. *AL-AFKAR* adds that this treaty could be ready for signing when Libya's Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi visits Moscow in the coming weeks.

In its Monday issue, the magazine notes that Libya wants to guarantee a continued supply of the latest weapons. If this treaty is concluded, the magazine points out, it will provide some short-term help to the Libyan economy, which is facing difficulties due to a nearly 50 percent drop in oil sales in recent years.

Envoy Returns From YAR Anniversary, Discussions
LD291009 Tripoli JANA in English 0910 GMT 29 Sep 85

[Text] Tripoli, Muharram 14, Sept 28, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Major al-Khuwalidi al-Humaydi ended his visit yesterday to the Yemen Arab Republic after taking part, with the delegation which accompanied him, in festivities celebrating the 23rd anniversary of 26th September 1962 revolution.

Major al-Khuwalidi returned yesterday to Tripoli from Sanaa where he was seen off by Yemeni officials, the secretary and members of the Libyan Brotherhood Bureau in Yemen and a number of senior officers of the Yemeni Armed Forces.

Before he left Yemen, Major al-Khuwalidi made a statement to reporters in which he hailed the results of his visit and meeting with Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Yemen Arab Republic, during which he conveyed the greetings and congratulations of Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, and the Lib-

yan Arab people. Major al-Khuwalidi stressed that the meeting provided an opportunity to discuss bilateral relations and the development and progress realised in this respect.

He expressed his satisfaction with the fraternal relations between the two sisterly countries. Major al-Khuwalidi lauded the progress realised by the Yemeni revolution which rid itself of colonialism and monarchy. He added "We are pleased with the loyalty of the Yemeni revolution to president Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir, leader of the 23rd July revolution."

He pointed out to the glorious role played, then, by the Egyptian Armed Forces in support to the Yemeni revolution and the sacrifices they made. Major al-Khuwalidi said "after the passing of 'Abd al-Nasir, Egypt changed its stance. Instead of directing its army against the enemy, it turned it against an Arab party." He went on to say "Egypt has become an Israeli-American colony where Zionist-imperialist flags are being hoisted. Egypt has become like Palestine hence armies should be sent to liberate it and fight on the side of freedom fighters for its freedom and independence."

Major al-Khuwalidi met yesterday in Sanaa the Yemeni prime minister, 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani, in the presence of Finance Minister Muhammad al-Khadam al-Wajih, the secretary of the General People's Committee for Light Industries, Musa Abu Furaywah, and the secretary of the Libyan Brotherhood Bureau in Sanaa. The meeting discussed matters related to the consolidation of relations of brotherhood and cooperation and ways to promote them for the mutual interest of the two brotherly peoples in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the Yemen Arab Republic.

Guineau-Bissau Officials Arrive for Visit
LD280923 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 28 Sep 85

[Text] Tripoli, 28 Sep (JANA) — Iafai Camara, member of the Central Committee of the African Independence Party of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde and minister [of state] for defense of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, and Alexandre Nunes Correia, member of the Central Committee of the party and minister of public health, arrived in Tripoli last night [as received], together with an accompanying delegation, on a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

In a statement at Tripoli airport, Camara said that his visit falls within the framework of consolidating the friendly relations between the two countries.

MOROCCO

Filali Holds Talks With Leaders in New York

Meets Spain's Gonzalez
LD281309 Rabat MAP in English 1200 GMT 28 Sep 85

[Text] New York Sept 28 (MAP) — Moroccan minister of foreign affairs, cooperation and information, Mr. Abdellatif Filali met here Friday with Spanish Premier Felipe Gonzalez.

Talks focussed on current international issues and on the incident that occurred recently off the Moroccan coast, during which two Spanish boats (a trawler and patrol boat) were attacked by the "Polisario" (an Algerian backed guerrilla movement fighting Morocco for control of the Western Sahara that was retieved by Morocco in 1975).

During this attack by machine gun, a Spanish fisherman was injured, petty officer was killed and six other fishermen were kidnapped.

Few days after attack, the "Polisario" claimed responsibility for the attack.

Mr. Filali and Mr. Gonzalez are attending the works of the 40th General Assembly of the United Nations.

The Moroccan minister also held talks with the foreign ministers of Colombia, Ireland, Uruguay and Italy.

Meets Romanian Minister, Others

LD271417 Rabat MAP in English 1207 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Text] New York, Sept 27 (MAP) — Moroccan minister of foreign affairs, cooperation and information, Abdellatif Filali, currently participating in the debates of the 40th session of the United Nations General Assembly, carried on his contacts Thursday and met with his counterparts from Romania, Peru, and [word indistinct]. The Moroccan minister examined with the heads of diplomacy of these countries items in the agenda of the UN General Assembly.

Tunisian Foreign Minister Talks With Hassan

PM251213 Tunis L'ACTION in French 22 Sep 85 p 5

[Unattributed report: "Messages From President Bourguiba to the Moroccan King and Colonel Maayouia Ould Sid Ahmed Taya"]

[Text] King Hassan II of Morocco granted an audience yesterday at the Skhirat Royal Palace to Tunisian Foreign Minister Beji Caid Es-Sebsi, who is on a working visit to Morocco.

Beji Caid Es-Sebsi was accompanied by Slaheddine Abdellah, Tunisian ambassador in Rabat, and Mohamed Jenifane, Tunisian ambassador in Tripoli. On the Moroccan side, the meeting was attended by Ahmed Reda Ghedira, adviser to the king, and Dr Azzedine Laraki, acting minister of foreign affairs and cooperation and minister of national education.

When he left Mr Caid Es-Sebsi made the following statement to the TAP correspondent:

"I handed His Majesty King Hassan II the message which Supreme Combatant President Habib Bourguiba asked me to give him.

The talks concerned bilateral relations and the present situation in the region, on the Arab scene, and in the world. His majesty

entrusted me with a message of esteem, respect, and affection for President Bourguiba and asked me to convey to him his wishes for good health and well-being, so that he can continue his mission as leader of the Tunisian people to bring them greater happiness and prosperity and to bring Tunisia greater stability and invulnerability. [quotation marks as published]

It should be noted that the foreign minister arrived in Rabat yesterday afternoon for a working visit to Morocco.

In a statement to the press at Rabat-Sale airport, Beji Caid Es-Sebsi said that he was happy to be visiting the Kingdom of Morocco bringing a written message from Supreme Combatant President Habib Bourguiba to King Hassan II.

"This visit is part of the excellent tradition established between the two countries' leaders and Tunisian and Moroccan officials — a tradition which consists of exchange visits and consultation on bilateral relations and the situation in the region," he added.

The foreign minister said that he was impatient to hear the views and advice of His Majesty King Hassan II so that he could inform President Bourguiba of them.

Beji Caid Es-Sebsi was welcomed on his arrival by Azzedine Laraki, Moroccan minister of national education and acting minister of foreign affairs and cooperation; Slaheddine Abdellah, Tunisian ambassador in Rabat, and several members of the Tunisian embassy.

Beji Caid Es-Sebsi was also received by Colonel Maayouia Ould Sid Armed Taya, chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation and president of the Republic of Mauritania.

The meeting, during which Mr Caid Es-Sebsi handed the Mauritanian president a message from President Habib Bourguiba, lasted approximately 1 hour and concerned the situation in the Maghreb region and Tunisian-Mauritanian relations.

The two sides expressed their satisfaction with the cooperation between the two countries and with the results obtained in the framework of this cooperation.

They reaffirmed the need to further develop relations between the two countries in various spheres.

French Economy Minister Signs Financial Protocol

LD270850 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Text] His Majesty King Hassan II — May God grant him victory — today received at the Royal Palace in Rabat, Pierre Beregovoy, French minister of economy, finance and budget, who arrived earlier in Morocco to sign a financial protocol between Morocco and France for 1985. The meeting was attended by the minister of finance, Abdellatif Jouahri; his majesty's adviser, Ahmed Ridha Guidira; the Moroccan ambassador to France, Youssef ben Abbas; and the French ambassador to Morocco, Philippe Cuvillier. The french minister was also received today by Premier Mohamed Karim Lamrani at the latter's office.

Prior to this, the financial protocol for 1985 between Morocco and France was signed at the Ministry of Finance. The protocol allows France to contribute to the financing of several development projects, particularly in the telecommunications and irrigation sectors, and to contribute toward financing Morocco's grain imports. The protocol was signed by Pierre Beregovoy, French minister of economy, finance and budget, Finance Minister Abdellatif Jouahri.

Makes Statement, Departs

LD271628 Rabat MAP in English 1200 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Text] Rabat Sep 27 (MAP) — French Minister of Economy, Finance and Treasury Mr. Pierre Beregovoy left here Thursday evening after a short visit to Morocco during which he signed with Moroccan Minister of Finance Mr. Abdellatif Jouahri a financial protocol, and met with King Hassan II.

In a departure statement, Mr. Beregovoy said under this protocol, that the two countries are used to sign every year. [as received] France provides Morocco with special loans for the achievement of several projects, including those of the current year that concern the sectors of phosphates and telecommunications.

In addition to these loans, Mr. Beregovoy talked about France's aid to the Moroccan balance of payments under a form of diverse loans amounting to 1.3 billion of French francs. He described this aid as very important and that it stems from the desire of the French Government to help Morocco carry out its development and surmount current difficulties.

Mr. Beregovoy said France has also helped Morocco reschedule its external debt after the accord concluded between Morocco and the International Monetary Fund.

The French minister said his country has always been eager to strengthen traditional ties between the two countries and to consolidate further bilateral cooperation. He recalled in this respect that French aid to Morocco for the 1983-1987 terms would (?reach) seven billion FF.

During his visit the French minister also met with Prime Minister Mohamed Karim Lamrani.

Government To Establish Ties With Iceland

LD271401 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Text] The Kingdom of Morocco and the Republic of Iceland have decided to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level. A communique from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Cooperation, and Information states that the two countries have agreed to establish these relations on the bases of mutual respect for sovereignty, equality and cooperation, and noninterference in the internal affairs of each other.

SUDAN

Dafallah Cites Foreign Support in 'Conspiracy'

EA281850 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 28 Sep 85

["Statement" by Prime Minister Dr Juzuli Dafallah on the result of the investigations into the "conspiracy planned against Sudan's security;" date and place not given — live or recorded]

[Text] Brothers, honorable citizens: We have pledged to put full facts before you so that everyone who cares for the unity of Sudan (?can) carry out his historic responsibility toward this beloved homeland.

The recent interrogations of the participants in the Wednesday and Thursday racist (?acts) have shown and their confessions have confirmed that the plot is large-scale, dangerous, and in its initial implementation stages. It is racist in its tendency, savage in its [word indistinct]. Groups from inside and outside the country are participating in it. It is definitely backed by a foreign support [as heard]. It has been proven that misled groups, namely military men in and outside the service, are participating in it and some politicians trained in the use of arms, (?namely) some sons of the south and some sons of the Nuba mountains.

Free honorable brothers, this big criminal plot aims at seizing power in the country and capturing the national capital after the political assassination [ar ightiyal siyasi] of members of the Transitional Military Council and the Council of Ministers and three partisan [word indistinct] leaders. [Words indistinct] the plot receives external support against the popular national democratic option.

Evidence continues to become available to the security organs confirming that the vile conspiracy, which still exists, aims primarily at the national identity of the people, their civilization, and history.

Honorable brothers, it is a historic responsibility that falls on the shoulders of every Sudanese in every part of the homeland, north and south, east and west, in every home, farm, shop and factory. They want to preserve Sudan, its freedom and democratic orientation.

The information now (?available) confirms that trained elements with quantities of weapons have infiltrated districts of the national capital and infiltrated various spots inside the capital and its suburbs. It has also been confirmed that the plot was to reach its peak with the (?arrival) of an aircraft from a foreign state, carrying the leaders of the rebellion and their assistants to Khartoum.

The plans were completed this morning [as heard] by the appearance of a publication of the so-called African Organization for the Liberation of the South [Al-al-Munadamah al-Afriqiyyah li-Tahrir al-Janub] in Arabic and English. The publication was distributed widely. Essentially its aim is to create and nurture a hostile spirit among the sons of the same people, and incite one group against another. It is based on a pack of lies.

Your Armed Forces and the security forces have taken all measures to ensure the safety of the homeland and the citizens. They are now monitoring the situation carefully and decisively. They are fully prepared, waiting for any possibilities and against any move directed against the unity of the homeland and its stability.

Brothers, citizens, men of Sudan, women of Sudan, and heroes of Sudan, it is a battle for the land, honor, and heritage. From this platform, I appeal to you to be vigilant, to abort this plot, and to be self-controlled in all your behavior until the plot is contained, the plot which your Armed Forces and security forces are planning to strike with violent force.

God give us success to preserve the safety of this homeland and the unity, independence, and safety of its territory. Long live our mighty revolution; long live our people as its pillars of support; long live Sudan united with the (?will of its people).

God's peace, mercy, and blessings be upon you.

'Sporadic Firing' Heard at Khartoum Barracks

LD281103 Khartoum SUNA in English 0925 GMT 28 Sep 85

[Text] Khartoum, Sept. 28. (SUNA) — Sporadic firing was heard at army barracks in Khartoum North at the early hours today, but no official word was issued on the issue so far.

The intermittent firing began at the early hours today 0130 local time (2330 GMT) in warehouse corps in Khartoum North and the bridge linking Khartoum to Khartoum North was closed.

Uncertainty shrouded the incident and the firing died down after sunrise although some rumours said some southern soldiers in the army barracks tried to seize arms.

The government or the general command of the armed [as received] has not so far issued any announcement over the nature of the accident and who engaged in it. A public announcement by the General Command is expected shortly.

Commissioner Imposes Curfew on Khartoum

EA281859 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 28 Sep 85

[Text] Major General Kamal al-Bashar, the commissioner of the national capital, today issued a curfew order that applies to all parts of the national capital starting today, Saturday, daily from 2200 to 0500 on the following day until further notice.

Here is the text of the statement:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. I, Major General Kamal al-Bashar Yasin, commissioner of the national capital, under the powers of the emergency law issued on 6 April 1985 and after consultation with the chairman of the Transitional Military Council, issued the following order:

Curfew is imposed on all parts of the national capital with effect

from today, Saturday, 13 Muharram, 1406 A.H. corresponding to 28 September 1985 A.D., from 2200 in the evening to 0500 in the morning of the following day until further notice. Those compelled by their work or any compelling and pressing matters must obtain prior permission from the police headquarters of the national capital or the police headquarters in the four zones. Anyone who opposes this order is subject to prosecution. The police will keep watch at the capital's entry points and its key points and streets to assert their control and preserve security. We shall not neglect even a single grain of the soil of this dear homeland.

[Signed] Maj Gen Kamal al-Bashar Yasin, commissioner of the national capital

Defense Minister on Curfew, General Situation

GF291945 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1748 GMT 29 Sep 85

[Text] Khartoum, 29 Sep (SUNA) — Defense Minister Major General 'Uthman 'Abdallah has stated that lifting the curfew depends on the circumstances that led to it — the hated plot aimed at Sudan's nationalist identity and its heritage and civilization.

He said that John Garang, Ya'qub Isma'il, and Yusuf Kuwwah are the leaders of the racial plot to take power and were scheduled to be transported by plane from a foreign country to Khartoum if the plot succeeded. [Passage indistinct] the statement, which was issued by the so-called African Organization for the Liberation of Blacks, talks about northern Arabs and the oppressed blacks in Sudan and incites racial and ethnic (?discord) and lies. He said an investigation is under way to find the source of this serious statement, which was distributed on a large scale. [Passage indistinct] the military intelligence services in the presence of the military justice. Committees have been formed to investigate the military. As for interrogating civilians, this will be conducted at the Interior Ministry. He said that a technical committee has been formed to coordinate and collect information by the military and civilian committees.

'Uthman 'Abdallah said the security situation in Sudan is good. As for the southern province, the situation is [passage indistinct] in the Equatorial and Bahr al-Ghazal and is improving in [passage indistinct]. He affirmed that the Armed Forces is about to lift the siege imposed on Al-Nasir city. John Garang's battalion, which carried his message, is still in the area, but there are no military operations there. He emphasized that if any development takes place, the Armed Forces will be ready for any confrontation.

Concerning the Armed Forces' retaliatory campaigns as reported by some circles, the defense minister noted that the Armed Forces have not carried out any campaigns, that they remain committed to their announced stand, and that they only act in self-defense. He emphasized that what John Garang's radio is reporting, that the Armed Forces are burning villages, is baseless.

Corporal Sought for Leading 'Rebellion'

EA281840 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 28 Sep 85

[Text] Corporal (Samuel Paul Jok) led the rebellion movement at the ordnance corps at dawn on Thursday, 26 September. He fled after your valiant forces raided the camp. He has to be arrested. Every citizen who has information about him is requested to contact the nearest military unit or the nearest police station to arrest the fugitive, Corporal (Samuel Paul Jok).

52 Confirmed as Participants in Incidents

EA281419 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic
2145 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Text] Replying to a question put to him by SUNA on the regrettable incidents that have taken place in the national capital, Defense Minister Staff Major General 'Uthman 'Abdallah said that initial investigations have so far confirmed that a total of 52 people participated in the incidents in Omdurman and Khartoum north, of whom the most senior ranking is a corporal. He added that all have been arrested except two, who are still being sought. One of them belongs to the medical corps and the other to the ordnance corps.

His excellency said that the conspiracy was of a larger scale than that [as heard] and was implemented under the political leadership of individuals known for their racist and regionalist fanaticism in coordination with other elements working outside the homeland.

The defense minister added that the weapons lost as a result of these incidents comprise three g-rifles, two submachine guns, two pistols, and a limited quantity of ammunition.

He said the results of the investigation would be announced as soon as they are completed so that the people would know what is happening as regards territorial integrity and the civilized democratic process.

Security Council Discusses Situation 28 Sep

EA281644 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 28 Sep 85

[Text] The National Security Council reviewed the dimensions of the recent conspiracy at a meeting today. Naval Lieutenant General Yusuf Husayn, the official spokesman of the Military Council, told our reporter that the results of the investigation and confessions have revealed the full dimensions of the conspiracy.

An important statement will be issued later today through the radio and television about the facts that came to light in the confessions of the participants in the (?conspiracy).

National Party Members Arrested 28 Sep

JN291102 Khartoum SUNA in English 1040 GMT 29 Sep 85

[Text] Khartoum, Sept 29 Muh. 14 (SUNA) — Philip 'Abbas Ghabbush, a prominent politician from Nuba mountains, and head of Sudanese National Party and six civilian members of his party were yesterday arrested here following the abortion of the racial conspiracy plotted here last week.

The conspiracy was aiming at seizing power after assassinating members of the Transitional Military Council and the cabinet and three other politicians.

Ghabbush was hiding in a house belonging to an African diplomat here on the heels of his conspiracy's abortion, SUNA learned.

Meanwhile interrogations disclosed that Ghabbush surrendered after knowing that all his moves were well monitored.

Investigation with Ghabbush and the arrested civilians will start within the few coming days, a police responsible source said.

Defense Minister Major General 'Uthman 'Abdallah said that all of the 52 soldiers who took part in the conspiracy were arrested except two for whom search is still going on. It is worth noting that Premier Dr. al-Jazuli Da'Allah last night last [as received] a communique unveiling the racial conspiracy and the elements who took part in it.

Interior Minister on Arrests

GF291930 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1725 GMT 29 Sep 85

[Text] Khartoum, 29 Sep (SUNA) — Interior Minister Police Lieutenant General 'Abbas Madani has stated that a number of the men of the central reserve police, including a captain and two lieutenants, participated in the recent racist plot. He said that investigations are continuing. He pointed out that the reports coming from the provinces confirm that the situation there is stable and that the plot was confined only to the nation's capital.

His excellency pointed out that the police forces and the Armed Forces have begun joint operations to search a number of positions suspected of having weapons, and affirmed that some weapons have been smuggled into the nation's capital.

The interior minister said that the investigations of the civilians who took part in the recent plot are being made by the central intelligence service under the supervision of the attorney general. He pointed out that Philip 'Abbas Ghabbush, the leader of the movement, surrendered when he realized that the security forces wanted to arrest him. He said that some members of the executive office of the Sudanese National Party, which is led by Ghabbush, have been arrested and that investigations of them are continuing. He said that some elements who used to coordinate between Ghabbush and John Garang, including some southern leaders, have been arrested.

The interior minister pointed out that the internal security authorities discovered the plot and the plans for it at the begin-

ning of Muharram [14 September] and that the military intelligence service was informed about the plot. The investigation showed the similarity of the information available to the two organs which worked together until they discovered the elements of the plot.

Attorney General on Charges

GF291958 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1740 GMT 29 Sep 85

[Text] Khartoum, 29 Sep (SUNA) — Attorney General 'Umar 'Abd al-'Ati has stated that the accusations against the civilian detainees in the recent racial plot are rebellion, murder, and instigation, and that they fall under several articles, some of which are in the penal code and the emergency list.

In a press statement to SUNA, the attorney general said the number of civilian detainees in the plot [passage indistinct] has exceeded 70 and that central intelligence is conducting interrogations on them in coordination with the attorney general's office.

Cabinet Discusses Situation in Regular Meeting

GF292000 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1730 GMT 29 Sep 85

[Excerpt][Passage indistinct] In the past few days, in view of the detailed report and information on the latest developments of the current investigation presented by the defense and interior ministers during the regular meeting [passage indistinct] here today.

The cabinet discussed the aspects of the criminal plot of the racial conspiracy and its [word indistinct] intentions. The cabinet concluded from the reports presented that the conspiracy was aimed at the national capital, undermining security and stability, and spreading terror in order to create an atmosphere of disorder that would enable these parties to take power. [Passage indistinct] the message which have been taken in order to ensure peace and control in the situation through the people's Armed Forces and the relative security organs.

Defense Minister Comments on Investigation

JN291114 Khartoum SUNA in English 1040 GMT 29 Sep 85

[Text] Khartoum, Sept 29 (SUNA) — Defense Minister Major general 'Uthman 'Abdallah announced that investigation is going ahead with the soldiers who took part in the conspiracy lately hatched.

Any one who is proved guilty will stand before a just court for trials, 'Abdallah said.

The civilians who took part in the conspiracy will be dealt with in the Ministry of Interior and attorney general chamber to be investigated and tried.

SPLA Calls on Military Council To Resign

EA271559 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Text] Now we present to you the following statement issued here [as heard] today by the Sudanese People's Liberation Army [SPLA] High Command on the political events that occurred in Khartoum over this week:

The SPLA High Command deplores and considers it absurd, hopelessly chauvinistic, regrettably divisive and against national unity for the Transitional Military Council [TMC] to declare the coup [as heard] of 25 and 26 of September this year as racial or ethnic, while it describes its coup and the usurpation of power on April 6 as national when both coups involved officers and men of the same army.

The fanning up of racial and religious sentiments by the TMC for its own political survival is irresponsible, unpatriotic and unworkable as it should know with the experience of Numayri. The survival of a clique, such as the TMC, and that of the nation are definitely two different things. The SPLA High Command calls on the Transitional Military Council to resign in the national interest before it plunges the country into an intractable quagmire of chaos.

The SPLA High Command holds the Transitional Military Council responsible and accountable in front of the Sudanese people for the religious and racially oriented demonstrations in Khartoum on Saturday, September 21, 1985, and for the subsequent troubles in Khartoum, including the fighting on 25 and 26 September.

It is to be recalled that the SPLA-SPLM responded positively to the call by Sudan's political forces for national dialogue in the letter addressed to Dr al-Juzuli Da'Allah, the prime minister, which was handed to the Nasir commander of the garrison on Monday, September 16, 1985, by SPLA's special envoy, Major Dr Yak Machar Deng. Instead of delivering the letter to Dr al-Juzuli for discussion by the political forces, the TMC held up the letter in Nasir and leaked distorted information about it to the Muslim brotherhood with the aim to encourage them to organize war demonstrations. This was very clear in the militaristic declaration on Wednesday in which the TMC refused SPLA's call for real dialogue and instead called for anti-SPLA demonstrations.

Since the TMC is an armed obstacle to real dialogue and peace, the SPLA has no choice but to intensify the war. The SPLA-Sudanese People's Liberation Movement [SPLM] still calls for real national dialogue and calls on the TMC to deliver the letter for discussion by the political forces and to stop its unpatriotic maneuvers aimed at creating conditions to justify their continued stay in power well beyond April 6, 1986.

'Peace, Tranquillity' Prevails in Capital

JN291124 Khartoum SUNA in English 1045 GMT 29 Sep 85

[Text] Khartoum, Muharram 14, Sept. 29, (SUNA) — Peace and tranquility reigned over the national capital yesterday and no

infringement reported to security situation on the heels of last Thursday incidents.

On Thursday the Armed Forces aborted a minor plot hatched by a limited ethnic group in two army barracks in the national capital.

During the last two days (Thursday and Friday) no accident or violation to peace and order was reported.

Last night the national capital commissioner imposed a curfew in the capital and vicinity to maintain the peace and stability in the light of the recent circumstances in the country.

SPLA Radio: Statement on Khartoum Incidents

EA291541 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 29 Sep 85

[Text] The political crisis and the rapidly deteriorating security situation in the Sudan as a whole and in Khartoum in particular, as a result of the Transitional Military Council's [TMC] irresponsible conduct, has prompted the Sudanese People's Liberation Army — Sudanese People's Liberation Movement [SPLA-SPLM], which have been monitoring the sad events in Khartoum with great concern over the past week, to respond promptly. Now the SPLA High Command has just issued a second statement, which is as follows:

The SPLA High Command and the SPLM Executive Committee deplore the unfortunate path the TMC has taken to fan up racial and religious sentiments among the Sudanese people. The circular, claimed to have been issued by an alleged African organization for the liberation of the blacks, is entirely a fabrication of the TMC. No such organization exists and the circular was written by the TMC as a means of mobilizing support along racial and religious lines.

What occurred in Khartoum on 25th and 26th September respectively was a coup attempt by elements of the Sudanese Army as such and not an attempted power takeover by southerners or the Nubahs.

When Numayri staged his coup in 1969, nobody described it as a coup by the Danaqilah. Likewise, when Siwar al-Dhahab came to power last April, none said that he had come through a Dunqulawi coup. The tendency of the TMC to attach specific racial and ethnic labels to a genuine patriotic move and (?feed) it as a strategy of appealing to racial and religious sentiments of some nationalities is purely calculated to perpetuate its rule, and is totally unacceptable.

The SPLA-SPLM ask the Sudanese people not to pay heed to the racist agitation being orchestrated by the TMC. The SPLA-SPLM denounces all forms of racism and sectarianism. The members of the TMC should know that they are playing with a double edged sword. The Sudanese Army that they call theirs is composed of all Sudanese nationalities, including southerners, westerners and the Nubah, whom the junta dismisses as racists.

Party Leader Condemns Recent Attacks, Garang

JN281540 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1455 GMT 28 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Khartoum, 28 Sep (SUNA) — The Sudanese African People's Party Congress has condemned the treacherous aggression against a number of corps commands in the national capital on Wednesday evening. It described these events as an attempt to incite sedition among the sons of the one homeland.

This was stated by the party leader (Mauric Lawya) in a statement to SUNA. He said that these incidents were not in the people's interest but in the interest of those who aim to destroy Sudan and spread hatred among its sons. He expressed the party's condemnation of the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement and the Sudanese People's Liberation Army led by John Garang. He said that the problem of the south is a political issue and that any attempt to resolve it should be through political means and not the rifle. He said: I do not know what John Garang means by the liberation of Sudan. (Lawya) urged John Garang to hold a dialogue to find final solutions to the national problems and enable the country to become developed with the hands of its sons.

The party leader noted that Garang's military capabilities confirm the view that he receives support from a number of regional and international forces, especially from the socialist camp. He also noted that Ethiopia has not stopped its support for Garang because his radio continues to operate from Ethiopia, and his attacks also originate there.

Unionist Party Leader Condemns Events

JN291000 Khartoum SUNA in English 0920 GMT 29 Sep 85

[Text] Khartoum, 29 Sep (SUNA) — Leader of the National Unionist Party 'Ali Mahmud Hasanayn has categorically condemned the racist move, recently taken place within the Armed Forces, and termed such move as "reactionary and uncivilized."

Speaking to SUNA here yesterday, Hasanayn said that any move to abort the democratic system should be drastically dealt with.

On the other hand, the revolutionary committee's movement denounced the racist plot and stressed its adherence to the democratic dialogue as a sole means to solve the country's problems.

The movement called for rallying efforts of the nation forces to liquidate the political, economic and social aspects of the defunct regime.

National Alliance Lauds Armed Forces Role

JN281245 Khartoum SUNA in English 1025 GMT 28 Sep 85

[Text] Khartoum, Sept, 28, (SUNA) — The National Alliance for the Salvation of the Country Thursday denounced what it called attempts and designs of some ethnic groups who aim at creating a state of feud and undermining the national unity.

In a statement it issued here yesterday following an emergency

meeting, the alliance commended the "role of the Armed Forces in safeguarding the national unity."

The statement said that the incidents which took place in the last few days aim at undermining the democracy and replacing violence as an alternative of solving the country's problems.

The alliance urged the people to "support the Armed Forces in performing its heroic role against any plots that might lead to disintegrating the people and undermining democracy."

The statement stressed the priority of strengthening unity between the Armed Forces and the National Alliance in a bid to face any attempts that might create threats to the democratic option on adopted by the people.

Trade Union Federation Denounces Violence

JN291546 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1428 GMT 29 Sep 85

[Text] Khartoum, 29 Sep (SUNA) — The General Federation of Sudanese Workers Trade Unions has announced its denunciation and condemnation of violence and terror, regardless of the objective and source, stressing that Sudanese trade unions are democratic organizations and reject any attempts to impose authority on them through force or violence.

In a statement to Sudanese workers and masses today on recent incidents, the federation said that it is following up with civic-minded awareness the plots being concocted to empty the Rajab [April] revolution of the principles of freedom and democracy which are based on national unity. The federation also said that since the victory of the revolution, it has been aware of conspiracies against the country by some groups that do not believe or respect democracy because their thoughts and nature are based only on domination, death, and terrorism.

The federation also stressed its firm support for the People's Armed Forces and the regular forces which protect the homeland, democracy, and the Sudanese nation. It also appealed to Sudanese workers to be vigilant to uncover conspirators and agents, preserve national unity, and eliminate the plans of advocates of backwardness and racism, as well as the enemies of freedom and democracy.

FRG President Holds Talks With Leaders

Arrives 27 Sep

LD272230 Hamburg DPA in German 2111 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Khartoum, 27 Sep (DPA) — Federal President Richard von Weizsaecker arrived this evening for a 3-day official visit to Sudan, where he wishes to acquaint himself about supplies to the population suffering from hunger and misery, and the activity of the German aid organization. Von Weizsaecker and his small delegation were met at Khartoum airport by head of state 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab.

The federal president traveled in a special Air Force aircraft which was carrying 23 metric tons of food and medicines. The

Air Force has been maintaining an air bridge since the end of May within the country in order to transport rapidly the aid deliveries from the collection centers to the "hunger refugees."

Visits Refugee Camp, Hospital

JN291019 Khartoum SUNA in English 0915 GMT 29 Sep 85

[Text] Al-Junaynah, 29 Sept (SUNA) — The West German President Richard Von Weizsaecker yesterday toured Asarni refugee camp east of this border town of Darfur region. President Weizsaecker met with representatives of hosts about 28,000 refugees. [sentence as received]

Earlier, the West German president paid a visit to this town's hospital which received medical equipment from Lower Saxony, West Germany.

Today the West German president will visit two other refugee camps.

Meets With TMC Chairman

JN300929 Khartoum SUNA in English 0915 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Text] Khartoum, Muharram 15, Sept 30, (SUNA) — Chairman Transitional Military Council Gen Siwar al-Dhahab yesterday met with the German President Richard Von Weizsaecker in the presence of TMC member Major-Gen. Hamadah Ibrahim Hamadah and Prime Minister Dr. al-Jazuli Dafallah.

Following the meeting Siwar al-Dhahab gave a dinner banquet in the honour of the West German president.

The German president arrived here Friday on a three-day visit during which he visited Darfur region.

He will leave for his country this morning.

Holds Press Conference

JN300945 Khartoum SUNA in English 0920 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Text] Khartoum, Muharram.15, Sept.30, (SUNA) — Federal German President Mr. Richard Von Weizsaecker spoke to the press yesterday on his visit to Sudan which, he said, had helped him learn about the dimensions of the famine, drought and desertification problems.

He said the Sudanese Government and the international community had done a good job to save the lives of famine victims.

He said the Sudanese efforts were of great impact in the fight against starvation and said the problem is now under control while efforts are being directed toward future solutions of the problem.

The German president said he was going to convey what he had seen to the German and "EEC" authorities.

He praised German efforts in Darfur particularly as regards the

provision of drinking water and the contributions of Lower Saxony state to this sector.

TMC member Hamadah 'Abd al-'Azim Hamadh, Culture and Information Minister Muhammad Bashir Hamid and H.E. the ambassador of W. Germany and staff attended the press conference which was held at the ambassador's residence in Khartoum north.

Libyan Secretariat Delegation Arrives in Khartoum

GF300403 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1733 GMT 29 Sep 85

[Text] Khartoum, 29 Sep (SUNA) — A delegation from the Secretariat of the Libyan General People's Congress arrived in Khartoum this evening to study the results of the drought and desertification, ways of overcoming them, and ways to implement the cultural agreement concluded between the two countries.

The visit is part of the consolidation of the brotherly relations between the two fraternal peoples and the strengthening of bilateral cooperation in various fields. The delegation is led by 'Ali Balkhayr, assistant secretary general of the General People's Congress, and includes a number of general secretaries of a number of popular, professional, and unions congresses.

Sudanese National Front Announces Establishment

JN291157 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1030 GMT 29 Sep 85

[Excerpts] Khartoum, 29 Sep (SUNA) — The Sudanese National Front [Al-Jabhah al-Qawmiyah al-Sudaniyah] has issued a statement announcing the establishment of the front and saying that it is a struggle movement deeply rooted in the liberation movements in Sudan and that the social forces it represents are not recent. The front calls on all the Sudanese people to join it and work under its banner in its capacity as one of the struggling Sudanese parties and also as one of the genuine national forces in the history of the homeland.

The front said in a statement that its relations with all political parties and forces are based on cooperation in the interest of the country. Regarding the southern problem, the front explained that security and stability are the bases for progress and that it supports dialogue through the exchange of views and backs the trend that calls for inviting all sides to a national conference to solve this problem. The front rejects all armed manifestations and killing of innocent people.

'Abd al-Rahman Idris, leader of the front, sent memos to the chairman of the Transitional Military Council and the prime minister informing them of the establishment of the Sudanese National Front and the announcement of its principles to the people.

TUNISIA

Foreign Minister Explains Breach With Libya

LD281318 Kuwait KUNA in English 1207 GMT 28 Sep 85

[Text] United Nations, Sep 28 (KUNA) — Tunisian Foreign Minister Beji Caid Essebsi expressed his country's regrets for its decision to break diplomatic relations with Libya as of Thursday but said the move was "the lesser of two damages."

"We regret that we had to reach that limit. We regret our relations with Libya had to be at such level," he told KUNA here Friday.

Essebsi accused Libya of freezing trade relations between the two countries, launching press campaigns and directing threats and insults against Tunisia and also of expelling Tunisian workers "who were living legally in Libya, at a harsh time and at a very short notice after humiliating them, using violence against them and depriving them of their beneficiaries."

"All these behaviours in themselves form an explosive situation," he said.

But the Tunisian foreign minister added, "The thing that the Tunisian Government could not tolerate was the violation by Libya of all international norms and their utilization of diplomatic pouch and diplomats in works of sabotage which aim at the security and stability of Tunisia."

The Tunisian official was referring to Tunisia's accusations to Libya of violating its airspace and to Libyan diplomats in Tunisia of mailing more than 100 letter bombs to local journalists.

The Tunisian minister said his country is known to be a peaceful country which yearns for dialogue and it considers its decision to sever its relations with Libya "to be like divorce, the most loathsome in what is permitted."

Essebsi said his country has deep-rooted relations — relations of solidarity and mutual respect with the Libyan people and added, "We believe that the Libyan people are absolved from the behaviour of their regime."

UGTT Supports Move

LD281641 Tunis TAP in Arabic 1100 GMT 28 Sep 85

[Text] Tunis, 28 Sep (TAP) — President Habib Bourguiba and Mohamed Mzali, prime minister and minister of the interior, received the following message from Habib Achour, secretary general [title as received] of the General Union of Tunisian Workers [UGTT]:

Following the latest developments in Tunisian-Libyan relations, particularly the deliberate threat by Libyan authorities to restore the use of force epitomized by the Tunisian airspace violation and burning of the Tunisian diplomatic vehicle, in addition to what the authorities recently committed by sending letter-bombs to several Tunisian citizens to disturb public opinion; the UGTT

Executive Bureau, proceeding from its principles which reject any interference in the internal affairs of our country and from its commitments to defend the country's sovereignty and independence, considers the Libyan regime's methods in dealing with its neighbors as those only from a backward regime that belittles the norms of civilized conduct. The UGTT supports the decision to break diplomatic relations with this regime and sternly condemns all terrorism aimed at our citizens and their security. It calls on all workers and intellectuals to resolutely confront any aggressive act aimed at the country's security and stability. It declares its mobilization and the mobilization of the workers to stand up as one against whoever harms Tunisia's independence, sovereignty, and achievements.

Rights Group Voices Support

LD282153 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic
2100 GMT 28 Sep 85

[Text] Fadil al-Mas'udi, secretary general of the Libyan Committee for the Defense of Democracy and Human Rights, addressed the following cable to the supreme combatant, President Habib Bourguiba:

Your decision to sever diplomatic relations with Colonel al-Qadhafi's Jamahiriya is a decision that is praiseworthy and is accepted with satisfaction by our people. There is no doubt that establishing normal relations with a regime with such a degree of brutality and terrorism constitutes, in itself, a risk. The tyrant colonel has not stopped practicing since 1969 the policies of tyranny and all kinds of aggressive actions against our people. The Libyan Committee for the Defense of Democracy and Human Rights is always hoping, despite the severe circumstances under which our people live, that the rest of the Arab countries will follow your example and hasten to revise their relations with Al-Qadhafi's fascist regime.

Only this stance can end the irresponsible actions of a regime which directs severe strikes toward neighboring countries and violates their dignity and honor. It is also the only stance that can develop the effective solidarity with conscientious Libyan people in the bitter struggle against Al-Qadhafi's regime, which is bitter, arbitrary, and terrorist.

[Signed] Secretary general of the Libyan Committee for the Defense of Democracy and Human Rights, Fadil al-Mas'udi

Tunis Updates Total Number Expelled from Libya

LD270907 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic
2300 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Summary] During the period from noon Wednesday to noon Thursday Libya expelled 39 Tunisian workers. This brings the total number of Tunisian workers expelled from Libya to 30,740.

Trade Unionists Call for Emergency Conference

LD290032 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic
2300 GMT 28 Sep 85

[Text] The Kasr Helal local trade union, which is affiliated with the UGTT, has issued the following resolution:

The trade union cadres of Kasr Helal have met today, Saturday, 28 September 1985, in an emergency session in the building of the local trade union in Kasr Helal and at the request of hundreds of members of the UGTT. After exchanging views on the following subjects: first, the situation of the workers expelled from Libya and the silly annoyance from the Libyan regime; second, the random and biased style by which the UGTT internal administration department applies the regulations of the organizations; and third, the new development of the trade union situation in society, we hereby announce our absolute support for what is being done by the government of the supreme combatant, under the chairmanship of Mr Mohamed Mzali, to employ the expelled persons and find means of livelihood for them. We strongly condemn the silly sabotage actions committed by the Libyan terrorist and treacherous cliques, and we put the responsibility for these actions on the shoulders of the exporter of terrorism, Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi.

We completely reject the arbitrary style, which is practiced by the official in charge of the internal administration in the UGTT [word indistinct] on applying the rules of the union, and we consider him responsible for the deterioration of trade union relations and the limitation of the radius of the organization.

Because of the illegal practices that characterize the behavior of some members of the central union and their rush toward achieving their personal interests at the expense of the collective interests, and because of [word indistinct] effect of holding the conference of the local union in spite of the end of its legal period, we withdraw our confidence from the members of the local union members and commission a committee to prepare a conference within 15 days at the latest.

We call on all the union structures to move and to demand an emergency conference for the UGTT to rectify the [word indistinct] course.

Long live Tunisia — free, independent, and unconquerable forever under the leadership of the protector of its sanctity and the builder of its glory, the supreme combatant, President Habib Bourguiba.

WESTERN SAHARA

Governments Hand Over Captured Fishermen

LD291503 Algiers APS in English 1325 GMT 29 Sep 85

[Text] Liberated Territories, 29 Sept 85 (APS) — The six fishermen of the Spanish trawler the "Junquito" intercepted by units of the Saharan Navy on September 20, in the Saharan territorial waters were handed over Saturday morning to the Spanish Government represented by Mr Navidad Moreno, from Spain's consulate to Algeria.

During the ceremony for the handing over of the "Junquito" crew, which was presided over by the president of the Saharan Red Crescent and which took place in the presence of many special envoys of the Spanish press, a declaration of the Saharan Government pointing out that the crew was released on purely humanitarian grounds was read. The declaration recalls that the capture of the crew was an act of self-defense and reasserts the sincere will of the Saharan Government to strive for the establishment of relations of friendship and cooperation free from the legacy of a painful past and based on lasting relations between the two peoples and the two neighbouring countries that history has linked for a future that none is entitled to sign away as it is being done by circles known for their hostility towards the Saharan people and its just cause". [quotation marks as received]

Polisario Official Warns Against Spanish Ships

LD291952 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 29 Sep 85

[Text] Mr Bachir Mustafa al-Sayed, member of the Polisario Executive Committee, addressed a warning concerning the presence of Spanish naval ships in SDAR territorial waters or near them.

This warning came during a news conference held last night with Spanish press correspondents who came on the occasion of the release of six Spanish fishermen.

Bachir Mustafa al-Sayed stressed that the presence of the Spanish naval patrols near the Saharan coasts constitutes, in itself, a provocation. He wondered about the reasons and the missions of these ships, recalling that the SDAR Government has always warned against the presence of any civilian or military ships in SDAR territorial waters or airspace, which are military zones. He said: We are still in a war against Morocco, and therefore we consider the presence of Spanish naval ships as military support for the Moroccan side, which is the aggressor.

Bachir Mustafa, after renewing condolences from the Saharan Government and people to the families of the victims of the operation against the ship [words indistinct] he stressed anew the wish of the Polisario and SDAR to strengthen the friendship ties with the Spanish people in spite of the heavy legacy and [words indistinct] concerning the decolonization [words indistinct].

KENYA

'Tangible Progress' Reported in Uganda Talks

EA291527 Nairobi THE SUNDAY STANDARD in English
29 Sep 85 p 1

["Tangible Progress at Uganda Talks" by Nelson Osiemo]

[Excerpts] Tangible progress was made last night at the ongoing talks aimed at restoring peace to war-torn Uganda.

Both leaders of the government delegation and the National Resistance Movement (NRM) emerged from the evening session smiling and described the talks as having made good progress. Both were also unanimous that the talks atmosphere was good.

The leader of the Ugandan Government delegation, Col. Wilson Gad Toko, who is also the minister for defense and vice-chairman of the ruling Military Council, said the talks had made good progress, and were held under a good mood. Asked whether an agreement had been reached over demands made by the NRM and whether or not a final communique was expected to be signed today, Col. Toko said: We are still talking. We will see how things go tomorrow. Col. Toko added: When you talk about peace, you don't talk by timetable. You talk until you finish everything.

The leader of the NRM Dr. S.B.M. Kisekka, also said there is progress.

A smiling President Moi also remarked that there was some progress as he emerged from Harambee House. Briefing members of the press, the minister for foreign affairs, Mr. Elijah Mwangale said: Tangible progress has been made. He added: There was a very good atmosphere. The meeting resumes tomorrow at 2.30 pm.

The meeting was and would continue discussing proposals and counter-proposals presented by both sides on Wednesday.

Asked why there were some clappings from the conference room Mr Mwangale said: The delegations were thanking Mzee (President Moi) for what he has done to Uganda...they thanked him for his patience.

The talks will enter their fifth day today, and are being attended for the first time, by the Ugandan premier, Mr Abraham Waligo, who flew in from Kampala on Friday afternoon to join the government delegation. This is also the third round of the talks to be held over the past one month.

Moi Meets With Mozambique's Machel 29 Sep

EA291721 Nairobi KNA in English 0907 GMT
29 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Nairobi, 29 Sep — President Daniel Arap Moi today held discussions with President Somora Machel of Mozambique, who made a one hour and 45 minute stopover at the Jomo Kenyatta International Airport while on his way home from a

visit to America, London and Rome. President Machel arrived at the airport at 0800 a.m. and departed at 0945 a.m. He was received and seen off by President Moi.

The talks, which were held at the airport state pavilion, centred on bilateral and continental issues with special emphasis on southern Africa. President Moi briefed President Machel on the progress of the ongoing Uganda peace talks in Nairobi.

President Machel in turn briefed President Moi on his visit to the USA, London and Rome. The Mozambican leader invited President Moi to visit Mozambique. President Moi agreed to visit the country at a mutually convenient time.

SOMALIA

Radio Hagan Reports 25 Sep DFSS 'Surprise Attack'

EA271957 (Clandestine) Radio Hagan in Somali
to Somalia 1700 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Text] The fighters of the 9th General Aynanshe Division of the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia, DFSS wing of the Somali opposition forces killed 16 soldiers and wounded 28 others of the dispirited soldiers loyal to the dictatorial regime of Mogadishu.

The DFSS fighters launched the surprise attack on the Mogadishu regime's militia on 25 September 1985 in the Dabad area in Abud Waaqm District, Ghel Gudut region, central Somalia. The killed and wounded soldiers were from the 21st Brigade of the Somali Army.

The DFSS fighters captured a very large quantity of military hardware and returned to their base safely.

Government Casualties Updated

EA272011 (Clandestine) Radio Hagan in Somali
to Somalia 1700 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Summary] Many attacks have been launched by the 9th and 15th General Aynanshe Divisions of the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia, DFSS, against the loyalist troops of the Mogadishu regime in the (Bandiradley), Gellinsoor, Ceel Muudaan, and Abud Waaq areas since 15 September 1985. "As a result of the attacks launched by the fighters of the DFSS against the 21st Brigade, a total of 849 soldiers were killed since the first battle, which took place at (Bandiradley). The number of the regime's soldiers who were wounded has reached 1,467. Forty-four vehicles were either destroyed or captured."

UGANDA

Kampala: NRA Attacks on Masaka Repulsed 27 Sep

EA271756 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Text] The office of the chairman of the Military Council and head of state says that the National Resistance Army, NRA,

attacked UNLA [Uganda National Liberation Army] barracks in Masaka twice today and both attacks were repulsed.

According to a press release issued this evening, the two attacks were launched at 1100 and at 1230. It said the UNLA is exercising restraint in reply because of the respect for the civil population in Masaka town. However, it declared that the UNLA will defend their position.

At the same time, the office of the chairman of the Military Council has announced that all demonstrations of any nature are not allowed in Kampala or elsewhere in the country unless prior permission is obtained from relevant authorities.

NRA Takes Masaka Barracks

EA291551 Nairobi THE SUNDAY NATION in English
29 Sep 85 p1

["Masaka Barracks Fall to Museveni" — Sunday *NATION* headline]

[Excerpt] Kampala, Saturday — Ugandan guerrillas from the National Resistance Army (NRA) have now captured the Kisajagirwa army barracks on the outskirts of the south-western town of Masaka, the *British Broadcasting Corporation* newspaper, *MUNNO*, said today.

The report contrasted sharply with a Uganda radio announcement last night that the Army was still in control of the barracks, which are two kilometres from the town. Masaka itself fell into the hands of the NRA on Thursday morning.

The newspaper said the barracks were captured yesterday evening after an artillery exchange between the Army and the guerrillas. It spoke of a number of casualties found inside the barracks. *MUNNO*, which has a correspondent in Masaka, also reported that NRA guerrillas had responded to fire coming from a house belonging to former vice-president Paulo Muwanga in the town yesterday. Two soldiers who were guarding the house, and two people working inside it, were killed, the paper said. The soldiers guarding Mr Muwanga's house had opened fire on the

NRA guerrillas passing by the house, *MUNNO* said, adding that some of the guerrillas were injured and possibly killed. Their fellow-rebels then came to their rescue and fired at the house with rifles and rocket-launchers, killing the four people inside, *MUNNO* said.

Kampala Reports Surrender of NRA Combatants

EA291909 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 29 Sep 85

[Text] As negotiations between the Uganda Government and the National Resistance Army [NRA] entered their 5th straight day this afternoon in Nairobi, about 30 members of the NRA forces who have been operating in the Luwero Triangle have come out and surrendered to the Military Council.

The former members of the NRA said they have stopped fighting following the peace call by the chairman and head of state, General Tito Okello. They said they have surrendered to the Military Council because they did not see what they were fighting for. The former members of NRA added that when they were recruited into the NRA, they had been told to fight against Obote's government and for human rights. They announced that there was nothing to fight for after the fall of Obote.

They pledged their total cooperation with the Military Council and work for peace and development in Uganda.

Prime Minister Departs for International Meetings

EA271639 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1000 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Excerpts] The prime minister, Mr Abraham Waligo, has left for the Indian island republic of the (?Maldives) to attend the Commonwealth finance ministers meeting which opens there early next week.

The prime minister will later attend the World Bank-IMF annual board of governors meeting in the South Korean capital, Seoul. He will also attend a Commonwealth heads of government meeting in the Bahamas and later the United Nations 40th anniversary in New York.

BURUNDI

Dar Es Salaam Port To Be Used for Transit Goods

*EA271943 Bujumbura Domestic Service in French 0420 GMT
27 Sep 85*

[Text] The Tanzanian secretary general for public works and communications, Mr Ongara, has been in Bujumbura since yesterday on a 5-day visit to Burundi. In an interview with the press yesterday, he first of all thanked the Burundi authorities for inviting him to visit our country. Second, he talked about the Port of Dar es Salaam which, he said, is facing a difficult situation to which, however, solutions can be found. He also pointed out that new developments should be taken into account in connection with goods from the east to Rwanda [as heard], which, at the moment, have to pass through Dar es Salaam due to the current war-like situation prevailing in Uganda. In light of this situation, he assured the Burundi authorities that our goods can be transited through Tanzania and then forwarded on to Burundi.

On the steps being taken by the Tanzanian Government due to the current situation to enable goods taking the northern route to pass through Dar es Salaam Port, Mr Ongara pointed out that it is not a problem but rather a challenge.

To illustrate this, he said that Dar es Salaam Port can handle 3.5 million tons of goods a year. However, between 1977 and 1978 the port was able to handle 4.5 million tons a year. Since that time the Tanzanian authorities have taken both short and long-term measures.

Under the short-term measures, they have decided to purchase new equipment to increase the handling capacity of goods at Dar Es Salaam Port. In connection with this, he said that Dar es Salaam Port representatives are in Europe to purchase equipment and trucks for the handling of goods. Under the long-term measures, he mentioned a project which will cost 90 million shillings for the extension of the port and particularly for containerization.

He pointed out that aid for the completion of the project is coming from the World Bank, Italy, Norway, Sweden, Britain, and Denmark.

Considering the current situation in Uganda, he assured the Burundi authorities that our goods can be transited through Tanzania and then be forwarded on to Burundi. He stressed that those organizations charged with rail transport and the handling of goods at Dar es Salaam are cooperating very well with Burundi. There is, moreover, a joint technical commission which is in charge of transport between Tanzania and Burundi. It is to be noted that the director general for transport, posts and telecommunications, Mr (Venance Maricani) is the chairman of that commission.

The Tanzanian secretary general for public works and communications yesterday afternoon visited Bujumbura Port and saw for himself the state of our roads to Kobero in Muyinga Province.

CAMEROON

Biya Commutes 13 Death Sentences to Imprisonment

*AB270810 Yaounde Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT
26 Sep 85*

[Excerpts] We begin this news broadcast with these important decrees issued by the head of state which we have just received. First, this decree concerning the commutation of death sentences which I read to you in full:

The death penalty passed on 10 April 1985 against the following 13 persons by the Yaounde Military Tribunal is commuted to life imprisonment:

Simon Batcham, alias Brown; born on 24 November 1954 at Makak, Center Province;

Lucien Christoph Are, born in 1959 at Limbe, Southwest Province;

Andre Wogne, alias Edulo, born in 1960 in Douala, Littoral Province;

Paul Tsoufack, born on 21 May 1960 in Douala, Littoral Province;

Richard Kokoi, born on 2 October 1959 in New Bell, Doula Province;

Mohamadou Rajio, alias Tchameni, born in 1952 in Bamenda, Northwest Province;

Gilbert Nzengue, born on 19 March 1962 at Nkolmeleng, Edea, Littoral Province;

Philippe Ntingoua, born on 19 April 1958 in Douala, Littoral Province;

Celestin Ema, born on 15 August 1954 at Dja Ekele, Dja Elob, South Province;

Martin Nyamsi, born on 2 September 1961 at Kingo, Yabassi, Littoral Province;

Wilson Etienne Ditchep, born on 4 January 1954 at Bagam, Mbouda, West Province;

Pierre Tchekong, born on 1957 at Bagam, Mbouda, West Province; and

Stephen Wangue Ewane, alias Stephen Mbella, born on 16 August 1962 at Nkongsamba, Littoral Province.

The second decree issued by President Paul Biya concerns the current cocoa season, mainly the producer price of cocoa and certain measures in connection with the commercialization of this produce.

The official purchasing prices guaranteed by the National Basic Products Marketing Board are as follows for the 1985-86 cocoa season: Grades A and B, 1 kg at 420 CFA franc; lower grade: 310 CFA francs.

The last decree concerns authorized dealers in cocoa beans and cocoa products export for the 1985-86 season.

CHAD

Habre Reshuffles Cabinet 28 September

AB281908 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 28 Sep 85

[Text] Just as we entered this studio, we received a decree signed by the head of state on the reshuffling of the cabinet. The president of the republic, head of state, chairman of the Council of Ministers, considering the Constitution of the republic, considering Decree No 25 C-CE/SGT of 18 October 1982 on the publishing of the constitution of the republic, considering Decree No 299-298 PR/CRD/84 of 24 July on the reshuffling of the cabinet, decrees:

Article 1. The Government of the Republic of Chad has been reorganized as follows: Mr Mohamat Nour Malaye has been appointed minister of health in place of Mr Koibla Djimasta who has been reassigned to another post;

Mr Yoyama Baniara has been appointed minister of transport in place of Lol Mahamat Choua who has been reassigned to another post;

Mr Djidingar Juno Ngardoim has been appointed secretary of state for agriculture and rural development in place of Mr Salet Djiguir who has been reassigned to another post.

Article 2. The present decree, which takes effect from the date it was signed, will be published in the official gazette of the republic.

Issued in Ndjamena on 28 September 1985

[Signed] El Hadj Hissein Habre

New Cabinet Listed

AB291136 Paris AFP in French 1113 GMT 29 Sep 85

[Text] Ndjamena, 29 Sep (AFP) — The Chadian Government, which was reshuffled Saturday night by President Hissein Habre, still comprises 21 ministers and 12 secretaries of state. Here is the composition of the government:

Minister of State for Agriculture and Rural Development: Djidingar Jono Ngardoum;

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Gouara Lassou;

Minister of Interior and Administrative Reforms: Ibrahim Mahamat Etno;

Minister of National Education: Abba Sidick;

Minister of Finance and Equipment: Elie Roumba;

Minister of Transport: Yoyama Baniara (new);

Minister of Justice, Keeper of Seals: Rotoiang Yoma Golom;

Minister of Animal Husbandry and Water Resources: Taher Guinassou;

Minister of Planning and National Reconstruction: Joseph Yodoiman;

Minister of Economy and Commerce: Adoum Moussa Seif;

Minister of Public Health: Mahamat Nour Malaye (new);

Minister of Public Works, Mines and Oil: Moussa Kadem;

Minister of Social Affairs and Women's Promotion: Mrs Famite Kimto;

Minister of Civil Service: Hassan Djamouss;

Minister of Labor, Employment, and Professional Training: Oudalbaye Naham;

Minister of Natural Calamities: Taher Abdel-Djelil;

Minister of Posts and Telecommunications: Assileck Halata;

Minister of Tourism, Water Resources, and Forestry: Ali Djalbor Diar;

Minister Delegate to the President in Charge of Information: Soumaila Mahamat;

Minister Delegate to the President in Charge of Defense, Veterans Affairs, and War Victims: Ndilnodji Guelhor;

Minister Counselor to the President: Ouang Monching Homsala;

Secretary of State to the President in Charge of the General Inspectorate and State Control: Ngarleji Koji-Yorongar Moibian;

Secretary of State for Agriculture: Seid Bauche (new);

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: Ahmed Korom;

Secretary of State for Interior: Ngarari Mbaibikel;

Secretary of State for National Education: Ndjmalde Mbailao;

Secretary of State for Finance and Equipment: Youssouf Ramadane;

Secretary of State for Planning: Brahim Seibn;

Secretary of State for Economy: Amos Reoulengar;

Secretary of State for Public Health: Hassan Godi;

Secretary of State for Natural Calamities: Kah Nadjji Yamarke;

Secretary General of Government: Youssouf Sidi Sougou;

Deputy Secretary General of Government: Beral Moisa.

GABON

CAPTAC Meeting Ends; Communique Issued

AB291533 Dakar PANA in French 1335 GMT 29 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Libreville, 29 Sep (AGP/PANA) — The Conference of Ministers of Central African Posts and Telecommunications Administrations [Conference des Ministres des Administrations des Postes et Telecommunications d'Afrique Centrale] (CAP-TAC) which opened on Friday, ended in Libreville on Saturday. According to the final communique issued at the end of the session, deliberations centered on topics related to training of posts and telecommunications staff and the need to intensify exchanges of information between member-states in order to bring about a Pan-African Telecommunications Network [Pan-Africain de telecommunications] (Panafitel). Emphasis was also placed on mail distribution and recommendations were made on training and coordination at the level of Central African countries, with a view to improving staff performance. The council asked the CAPTAC General Secretariat to examine, with the cooperation of the Customs and Economic Union of Central Africa, the possibilities of setting up a telecommunications engineering school in Central Africa. It urged countries in the subregion to interconnect their telecommunications networks.

ANGOLA

ANGOP Claims UNITA Headquarters Tranferred to RSA
MB271429 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT
 27 Sep 85

[ANGOP commentary: "Great FAPLA Victory"]

[Text] In the past few days, FAPLA won a very important military victory when it advanced and forced the puppet gang in the service of South Africa to transfer its headquarters, which was hidden in an area of Cuando Cubango on the border with occupied Namibia, into South Africa. The forced transfer of its sinister headquarters amounts to a devastating defeat which has severely affected the already shaky foundations of the entire terrorist strategy of the puppet gang. With this fact, the Pretoria lackeys explicitly admitted their inability to resist the advance of the Angolan Army despite all the support they receive from the racist clique and the White House incumbents. It is clear that this cowardly retreat was not carried out of their own free will. This retreat indicates that the bandits were well aware that by remaining in Angolan territory they would be the target of the just bullets of the armed revolutionary people of Angola.

To the gang of armed criminals, agony is more painful than rapid death. However, we do not expect the Pretoria lackeys to surrender their weapons to avoid a worse fate. Their deep-rooted hatred of the revolutionary victories of the Angolan people drives them on to further risks. The desire to hand Angola over to imperialism blinds them to the fact that from now on, the bandits will neither have legs to walk nor wings to fly. UNITA is on its last legs right now. A final blow will inevitably take it to its grave, where many other traitors of the Angolan people already lie.

The South African Army's incursion into Angolan territory to save its lackeys from impending collapse was not successful, as can be verified. The shot of the racist chief of general staff was once again off target. The irresistible FAPLA forces have forced the main puppet chieftains to withdraw, thus betraying their own men who are forced to stand alone against the block of our defense and security forces.

The gang's leader, relying on the support of his racist bosses, announced in Johannesburg that he intended to survive the offensive of the FAPLA forces, in order to continue playing the role he has been given by imperialism. At the same time, the South African Government implicitly admitted its lackeys' incompetence and acknowledged the approaching end of its proteges. Thus, South Africa has found it necessary to continue supporting its desperate lackeys while, at the same time, it guarantees that it will take the responsibility for all past and future aggression against the People's Republic of Angola.

The cries of the black cockerel chieftain, as well as the threats of the Pretoria regime, do not impress the Angolan people. The Angolan people have learned to cry with dry eyes throughout these 10 years of strife.

Strong threats and defiant calls only drive them on to make the necessary sacrifices for the fatherland. However, the Angolan

people know that the transfer of the puppet gang's headquarters to South African territory — under the protective wing of its bosses — reflects the very important victories of the Angolan people's armed wing, and the impressive defeat suffered by the racist regime and its proteges.

The measure, which was announced by the gang leader himself, is equivalent to an admission of defeat. This confirms the viewpoint that these supporters of tribal hatred and disputes only understand one language, the language of those who tenaciously fight for the freedom and progress of their people, thus overcoming all enemies. The withdrawal of the tribalist horde is a victory for the Angolan people and their armed forces, a victory that points the way to other victories. Now it is a matter of intensifying clean-up and hot pursuit operations throughout the country, so that our people may be freed from the gang of armed bandits who still disturb the people's peace here and there. There are no reasons to make us believe otherwise. Judas Savimbi now has cause to fear for the fate of the men who remain in the Angolan jungle. They will not have the time to return to their headquarters in South Africa in convoys. This fear has never been so well justified as now.

This was a great victory for FAPLA.

RSA Units Reportedly Still Inside Country
MB271841 Luanda ANGOP in French 1701 GMT
 27 Sep 85

[ANGOP commentary: "Confessions Devoid of Originality"]

[Text] Luanda, 27 Sep (ANGOP) — Special units of the South African regular army are still inside Angolan territory. Angolan sources approached by ANGOP have revealed that a number of battalions of the racist armed forces, supported by mercenaries of different nationalities, are still in Cuando Cubango Province to rescue their puppet gang from the offensive launched by FAPLA.

On Sunday, the chieftain of the puppet bandits stated that he is still receiving various types of aid from his Pretoria bosses.

On Wednesday, South African radio stated that its government will continue to support, with men and weapons, the Angolan armed bandits.

Yesterday, a Western news agency indicated that the puppet gang has moved its headquarters to South Africa, due to the advance of FAPLA on the battlefield.

All these undeniable facts represent a dramatic dismantling of Pretoria's strategy against Angola.

The invasion of the Provinces of Moxico, in the east, and Cuando Cubango, in southeastern Angola, together with the transfer of the bandit headquarters to South Africa prove that Pretoria has openly adopted the strategy of destructive war against Angola, a war in which violence plays a major role.

This news confirms the views of those who have always perceived

cynicism and hypocrisy in Pretoria's and Washington's much vaunted aspirations for peace.

The current invasion explains Pretoria's real objective: to destabilize the People's Republic of Angola in the political, economic, and social fields. But, more than that, South Africa is damaging the representativeness of the puppet gangs, of whom it speaks so highly.

It has been proven that ground actions by the puppet gang are only possible due to South Africa's diversified support. The fact that this support was continued after the Lusaka compromises confirms that racist South Africa intends to go ahead with aggression, destabilization, and violence.

What a South African minister described last week as a need to protect [word indistinct] what it has always been: a simple way for the old objective of saving the bandits and putting a puppet government in power.

It is in light of this reality that South Africa's current invasion — of which Angola is, yet again, the target — must be understood. The support that it gives to Angolan criminals and renegades is proof of the fact that one can not expect common sense from the Pretoria regime. The incursions against the provinces in southern Angola define the policies of a state that holds in absolute contempt not only the rights and sovereignty of a country, but also international norms.

Its recognized support for the bandits, and the fact that the bandit headquarters is now within South African territory, prove that South Africa is not going to leave Angola alone. However, its confessions represent political and military defeats that will help dispel the naive illusions of those who believe that the South African Government can change from a hawk to a dove.

The Angolan people's heroic defense has forced South Africa and its destabilization strategy into the open and thus it has confirmed before the world that nothing can be expected from South Africa except aggression and violence.

For revolutionary Angola, the confessions made by Pretoria and its lackeys come as a confirmation of the justness of our struggle.

Commander: 2,000 'Bandits' Killed in 2 Months

MB271521 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Text] About 2,000 armed bandits have been killed in the last 2 months as a result of the offensive launched by the national defense and security forces in the eastern and southeastern regions of the country.

A further 45 counterrevolutionaries were captured by the FAPLA forces, who also captured a large assortment of war materiel, including heavy and light weapons, as well as [words indistinct], rifle ammunition, grenade launchers, mortars, mortar rockets, and military [word indistinct].

This information was revealed to ANGOP by Major Joao Gon-

calves Lourenco, commander of the 3d military region. Maj Lourenco stated that the recent taking of Cazombo by the Angolan Army on 19 September was a severe blow to the enemy after its initial resistance to the great offensive the Angolan forces are carrying out against it.

With regard to this offensive, which the armed bandit leaders themselves described as an unprecedented action, Maj Joao Lourenco reiterated the objective of the latest South African invasion of the People's Republic of Angola and said that the South African Air Force only attacked FAPLA positions in Cuando Cubango and Moxico Provinces. Maj Joao Lourenco added that these actions by the South African Army are aimed at rescuing UNITA from an imminent and rapidly approaching defeat.

In his interview with ANGOP, Maj Lourenco stressed the tactical and moral superiority of the FAPLA forces [words indistinct] the spirit of sacrifice demonstrated by the FAPLA soldiers.

Maj Joao Goncalves Lourenco, who is also the provincial commissioner of Moxico Province, said that the war situation, which has been imposed by forces in the pay of imperialism, has hit the Moxico residents badly. However, he said that 1986 will be the year for the definitive launch of the social and economic development of Moxico Province.

Defense Ministry Says RSA Increases Involvement

MB280800 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Communique issued by the Angolan Defense ministry in Luanda on 27 September]

[Text] As FAPLA forces are victoriously advancing toward the last stronghold of the puppets in the southeast of Cuando Cubango Province, South African participation is increasing in an attempt to save its complementary forces, the UNITA gangsters. Accordingly, contrary to the statements made by the Pretoria rulers on the withdrawal of troops from Angolan territory last Monday, we are observing a greater involvement of the racist ground forces in the area of Mavinga in Cuando Cubango Province. To support these forces and UNITA, the racists continue to overfly our positions [words indistinct] more actions of massive bombings against our troops in Mavinga area, about 255 km from the southern border.

In this context, at about 1835 on 25 September, a South African reconnaissance aircraft overflew our forces in the area of Mavinga. At about 0755 and 1100 on 27 September, a group of four South African reconnaissance aircraft overflew our troops in the same area.

The Ministry of Defense of the People's Republic of Angola once again denounces these naked violations by the racist South African forces against the sovereignty and integrity of the People's Republic of Angola in support of the UNITA puppet gangsters and reaffirms its determination to continue the fight until they are totally annihilated.

The struggle continues. Victory is certain.

ANGOP Says No Soviet Soldiers in Country

*MB281316 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT
28 Sep 85*

[ANGOP commentary: "Old Pretexts for Old Objectives"]

[Text] The situation in southern Africa could worsen. The detonating spark comes directly from the United States. In recent days, as a result of the silly arguments put forward by the South African racists, U.S. rulers have insistently been talking about the so-called involvement of Soviet and Cuban troops in the FAPLA offensive against the gangsters as being a danger to the situation in southern Africa. The U.S. assistant secretary for African affairs went so far as to say that the imaginary participation of the Soviet and Cuban troops in the fight against the puppets constitutes a threat to peace and creates serious tension between the United States and the USSR, with repercussions at the international level.

This U.S. fantasy shows that we are facing a large-scale campaign aimed at the withdrawal of Cubans at all costs, so that thereafter Angola may become an easy prey to imperialist designs. What is going on is an actual imperialist offensive against Angola, in an attempt to try to block the process of the consolidation of the independence of our country. It is significant to note that the U.S. Administration uses the pretext of the Cuban presence in Angola to justify its increasing [words indistinct] in the invasion of Angola. It is a pretext which is typically colonialistic and racist. It is also further proof that so-called constructive engagement in southern Africa is partly aimed at destroying the People's Republic of Angola. In Angola, not a single Soviet soldier -- because there are no Soviet soldiers -- has raised a hand against the Pretoria lackeys. In order to fight the puppets in the pay of the racists, the Angolan people do not have Soviet soldiers in their land.

With regard to the Cuban presence, it is absolutely legitimate and juridical, in that it is in response to a request from a sovereign government which is a full member of the United Nations to support the defense and consolidation of a country which is continuously threatened by racist intervention supported by the Yankee administration. As long as the external threat persists, the Cuban presence will always constitute a decisive factor to maintain the correlation of forces favorable to the Angolan people to defeat the aggressors. The presence of Cuban internationalists in Angola has reduced the spread of South African hegemony in the region. This reality is not susceptible to modification by the desires of the Reagan administration.

Nobody can ignore that the stances defended by President Ronald Reagan are invariably favorable to the white minority regime in Pretoria and hostile toward Angola, a country which he is probably unable to pinpoint on the map in view of his well-known geographic ignorance. The repeated acts of aggression by the South African Army, of which Angola has been a victim, have never moved the circles of the Reagan clique. These acts of aggression are accepted lightly.

Likewise, some of the condemnations pronounced by some powers which reject violence are insincere, since they are responsible for the economic and military ability of the racists. Angola's 10 years of independence have shown that the aspirations of its people do not (?conform) with the exploiting interests of the White House and South Africa. They have also shown that if the apartheid regime did not exist, as it does with its puppets, this kind of tension would not exist in the subcontinent, nor would there be reason for the Americans to carry out attempts against the future of southern Africa.

The major problem facing southern Africa is the existence of the apartheid regime, and since the United States and other NATO powers have investments and economic interests that bind them to the white minority regime, their diplomatic pressures are limited to symbolic ones which are obviously not enough to induce Pretoria to change its policy. An economic blockade would force the white minority to enter into serious negotiations. But since these conditions do not take place, the factor generating tension continues unchanged. The absence of these circumstances is the real reason peace is threatened and apartheid and subsequently the regional conflict have continued. No campaign, no matter how intense, can change the reality. The United States is responsible for the present situation in the region, and it cannot shift the blame to those who fight to preserve their independence and over those who support them.

[Words indistinct] concerned with the future of southern Africa instead receives with open hands the well-known CIA agent, Holden Roberto, in order to discuss with him the reactivation of the extinct Angolan National Liberation Front in light of the repeal of the so-called Clark amendment. The U.S. concerns show that the so-called UNITA does not have popular support and, demoralized by the successive defeats it has been suffering, does not possess the ability to confront the offensive mounted by the Angolan Army. That is why South Africa, encouraged by the United States, is trying at all costs to save its puppets. It is also evident that the Reagan administration is strengthening its liaison with Pretoria, which is adopting an adventurist line in the face of the determination of the Angolan people in the struggle against racism and neocolonialism and above all against all forms of oppression.

South Africa, or rather the government of President Pieter Botha, is nothing but the tip of the iceberg [word in English] the visible vanguard which receives from the United States the task of carrying out the most dirty designs aimed against the People's Republic of Angola. Taking into account all these circumstances, the Angolan people cannot help but identify in the so-called concerns of the U.S. rulers cynicism and maneuvers to camouflage new attacks on their sovereignty. The so-called concerns of the United States also prove that Angola is not ready to accept a new submission to imperialism. The U.S. Administration knows that socialist countries give unconditional support to the Angolan people. The Cuban presence is evidence of revolutionary solidarity, which limits the subversion originating from the White House, and at the same time it encourages the Angolan people to defend their gains. The revolutionary solidarity from which Angola benefits will not be done away with as long as there is an external threat, whether or not this raises false concerns in Washington.

UNITA 'Foreign Secretary' on Current Offensive

MB271654 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 27 Sep 85

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] There has been virtual silence from Angola in the past few days on the state of the current offensive by MPLA government troops against UNITA guerrillas in the east and southeast of the country. According to UNITA, the offensive got under way in July with Soviet and Cuban assistance. Last week, government troops recaptured the eastern town of Cazombo, which has been held by the rebels for the past 2 years.

There have also been reports of heavy fighting as MPLA forces advance toward Mavinga, preparing for a final drive against UNITA headquarters at Jamba in the far southeast of Angola. Well, (Jeremias Chitunda), UNITA's secretary for foreign affairs, has just come from the scene of the present fighting. Rick Wells asked him what the situation was.

[Begin recording] [(Chitunda)] Well, certainly this has been the most vicious offensive the Soviet-Cuban-MPLA side has ever launched against us in the course of the past 9 or 10 years of our war, not only by the size of the forces they have committed to this offensive, which was more than 20,000 troops, and the very impressive, sophisticated fighting machinery they have put in the place, but also by the fact that the Soviets themselves have been directing the operations on the terrain and that is a very significant element. Nevertheless, our retreat from the town of Cazombo on 18 September should be viewed as a strategic withdrawal. The enemy has occupied the town, but we have encircled Cazombo again, at this very moment, and as the rainy season begins — rains should intensify — the prospects are excellent for us to retake Cazombo in a very short period of time. We have redeployed our forces in the Cazombo panhandle, and we have resorted to guerrilla warfare in that area. In the southern front toward Mavinga, around 17 September, 18 September, the enemy had reached to within 20 km north of Mavinga. By 19 September, we had pushed him back some 12 km, and by 22 September we had pushed him back another 8 km. So, by 22 September he was some 40 km further away from the area of Mavinga, and at this very moment we believe he is making a U-turn.

[Wells] How close did they actually come to taking Mavinga?

[(Chitunda)] Geographically, it's true that when they were about 12 km north of Mavinga, that could have been called the close call. Nevertheless, the resistance that our forces have put up and the continuing better utilization of our forces has... [changes thought] All that has averted any approach of the enemy forces to Mavinga.

[Wells] Would that... [changes thought] If they had been able to take it, would it have been a great threat to your rear base, Jamba?

[(Chitunda)] It is true that Jamba has acquired the reputation of a capital, and as such the MPLA thought that by going straight, by attempting to take over Jamba, they could have dealt perhaps

a serious blow against us. Nevertheless, Jamba is firmly in our hands. Jamba is very well defended, and we are convinced that the enemy will never get anywhere close to the provisional capital of ours.

[Wells] Has help from South Africa, in any guise been... [changes thought] contributed toward your success in turning around the offensive?

[(Chitunda)] There was no South African interference or intervention in this offensive. This is not to say that UNITA is not in need of outside support. We are fighting against a very formidable adversary — it's a superpower, the USSR...

[Wells, interrupting] The Angolans say that there is still a South African unit there, left from their recent incursion into Angola.

[(Chitunda)] But that was an incursion into the Cunene Province. That's not where the offensive is taking place. That has nothing to do with the course of the current developments [which are on] only the eastern and southern front.

[Wells] But, nonetheless you do stress continually the help from the Soviets and the Cubans that the Angolan Government is getting. Is that an attempt to encourage the South Africans to help you more?

[(Chitunda)] No one can put a stop to the South Africans, should they desire to interfere or intervene in any way whatsoever.

[Wells] Is that something that you would welcome, (?full) military intervention by the South Africans?

[(Chitunda)] We are going through a situation where our appeals to the international community and to the west — you have to understand the profoundly tragic nature of events that we are going through there — have become very loud and clear. It's extremely important. We are alone at the present moment in the trenches.

[Wells] So you would in fact welcome more support from outside?

[(Chitunda)] I could always make use of outside support, absolutely.

[Wells] And from South Africa in particular?

[(Chitunda)] We would welcome outside support, from any friendly countries, to face up to the formidable adversaries that we are fighting against. [End recording]

KUP Reports Jamba Situation 'Normal'

MB281230 (Clandestine) KUP in English to Southern and Central Africa 1200 GMT 28 Sep 85

[Text] Free Land of Angola, 9 Sep 85, KUP — Manifestations still continue in Jamba to support the UNITA armed forces for their firmness, bravery and determination to the offensive carried out by the MPLA, commanded by the Soviet and Cuban troops in the UNITA liberated areas. Due to this situation manifesta-

tions took place yesterday in all suburbs of Jamba. The people repudiate over ANGOP and Radio Luanda announcements at 13 hours (Angolan time) of saying that FAPLA forces have conquered Jamba. We remind that Jamba is normal in all aspects of the life.

UNITA Says 150 FAPLA, 3 Cuban Troops Killed
MB291224 (Clandestine) KUP in English to Southern and Central Africa 1200 GMT 29 Sep 85

[Text] Free Land of Angola, 29 Sep, KUP — At least 150 FAPLA, 9 SWAPO, and 3 Cuban forces were killed by UNITA forces in 9 of the 14 provinces of Angola, between the 16th and 24th of September 1985.

The results mentioned above are of Zaire, Uige, Luanda, Kuanza Norte, Kuanza Sul, Lunda, Benguela, Huila, and Moxico Provinces.

During these attacks UNITA forces had 19 killed and 31 injured. This is according to a communique issued by the chief of the armed forces, Brigadier Joaquim Vinama Chendovava, signed on 26th September 1985.

MOZAMBIQUE

President Machel Meets With Italy's Craxi

For Rome coverage of the meeting in Rome between President Samora Machel and Italian leaders Prime Minister Bettino Craxi and President Francesco Cossiga, see the Italy and Vatican City section of the 30 September Western Europe *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

SOUTH AFRICA

Defense Minister Discusses Angola, Security

MB280715 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 27 Sep 85 p 13

[Article by John D. Oliveira headlined: "Angola — Will It Be SA's Vietnam?"]

[Text] Will Angola become South Africa's Vietnam?

Will South Africa's commitment to Dr Jonas Savimbi and his UNITA rebel movement draw her deeper into a "foreign" war that she cannot win?

Will military action against SWAPO put South Africa eyeball-to-eyeball with the mighty Soviet Union?

The answer of the South African minister of defence, General Magnus Malan, to all these questions is a clear "no" because he believes South African military commanders and their political bosses know the dangers and they understand the high stakes involved.

Sitting in his office in Pretoria today, General Malan explained the three major military considerations involved in the Angolan situation the "limited" military action against SWAPO, the "moral, material and humanitarian aid" to UNITA, and the massive accumulation of sophisticated communist military material in Angola.

On SWAPO, the general said the South African position was clear. "If, contrary to the Lusaka Agreement SWAPO is allowed to build up a presence in the area covered by that agreement, we will be forced to take action, but only against SWAPO.

"We have told Angola that and we have already taken such action. And we will do it as often as it is necessary in the future."

But have these repeated South African invasions of Angola not prompted the communists to provide Angola with modern anti-aircraft systems, tanks, aircraft and other weaponry which might one day be used against South Africa?

"We will discuss more about the weaponry later.

"There is a political and military price to pay for almost everything. We warned that we would hit SWAPO supply lines and we did hit those supply lines. When SWAPO was allowed to integrate their supply lines with those of FAPLA (the Angolan military force), we warned that we would hit the combined supply lines and we did.

"As a result, an anti-aircraft system was set up which was obviously to our disadvantage. But this was the price we had to pay in order to disrupt SWAPO's supply lines in order to protect the local inhabitants. On balance, I believe South and South West Africa's interests were well served."

What about the rest of the sophisticated weaponry?

"In the five years ending in 1982 something like US\$10,000 million dollars worth of military equipment flooded into Angola. More came in each year than our entire military budget, of which not all goes on the purchase of weapons.

"Why?

"Not much of this was necessary to cope with our limited series of military actions against SWAPO or to cope with the guerrilla war being waged by UNITA.

"You do not need this level of sophistication. You are, in fact, over-securing.

"In the latest action against Savimbi's guerrillas, it has been reported that the Angolans used MIG-23 aircraft and MI-25 assault helicopters.

"Nowhere else in the world has a bush war been tackled with this level of sophistication.

"Again, I ask: Why?

"Is this prepositioning of military equipment to be used, ulti-

mately against South Africa?"

Well, is it?

"I personally believe that the Russians want to develop a firm, stabilised base in Angola and then use the equipment and the personnel positioned there wherever necessary in the subcontinent."

Including South Africa?

"If you look at our massive reserves of strategic minerals, don't you ask yourself whether this mineral treasure house is not the cherry on top of the African cake?"

"When you look at the progress Marxists made with their effective form of revolutionary warfare in Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Angola, you may ask why there is such a sudden interest in conventional arms?"

"The communists want a black-white polarisation in South Africa so that they can attack our country with conventional military forces, knowing that not a single country in the world will lift a finger to help South Africa because they would be acting against those white racists."

Given the defence forces commitment to seizing the initiative, must one take it that you will act against this weapons build-up?

"It depends on South Africa's security interests."

"But, if they should move the men and the material from the present position about 300 km north of the South West African border to the immediate vicinity of the border, this will affect us directly."

"Because then they would be giving SWAPO's terrorists a security umbrella under which they can operate. It will give SWAPO the freedom of action to plan, equip, train, attack across the border and then withdraw to the safety of the security umbrella."

"Well, if a situation like that should develop, we would have to rethink our position."

It seems those forces are now directed against UNITA. If it appears that Angolans and their allies are about to wipe Dr Jonas Savimbi off the map what will you do?

"If these forces should wipe out Savimbi, then South Africa will be able to say that she did her bit to sustain this anti-Marxist force. The West will have to accept that it did not do its duty and that, as a result, a potent anti-communist force has been lost to us and to the West."

On to another issue. Do you not believe that the SADF's credibility in terms of information is now in tatters?

"Our credibility in this area may have been affected but let us look carefully at one or two specific issues."

"There are people who say we have broken the Lusaka Agreement."

"But the agreement dealt with a specific, clearly defined area in Angola. It had nothing to do with any other area, we were addressing a particular problem in a specific area."

"We agreed to a phased withdrawal while the other side made certain commitments."

"Ultimately, we fulfilled our side of the agreement."

"In fact the other side committed 145 violations of the agreement against our four violations. Our violations were done deliberately because we needed aerial reconnaissance to determine whether SWAPO was building up a presence in the area and thus violating the agreement."

"What we may or may not have been doing in other parts of Angola, whether we may or may not have been gathering intelligence, has absolutely nothing to do with the agreement."

"Now people come to me and say you claim you are out, but you are still in."

"When it comes to gathering intelligence other countries use aircraft like the U2 or they use satellites, we do it on virtually on foot."

And your aid to Savimbi?

"Savimbi is not part of that agreement. What we may or may not do to help Savimbi has absolutely nothing to do with that agreement."

"But, let me add what SWAPO does outside the specified area also has nothing to do with the agreement, nor does it deal with the Angolan Government's aid to SWAPO and African National Congress terrorists outside the area in question."

And the Nkomati Accord?

"I can only discuss the specific allegations made by the Mozambique Government and dealt with in our meeting at Nkomati last week."

"Maputo wanted the embattled parties in Mozambique to come together and we consulted with President Samora Machel."

"I am satisfied that every thing we did was aimed at facilitating reconciliation between the MNR and Frelimo."

"If you turn around now and say that the SADF, in its effort to bring them to the conference table, gave the MNR certain limited assistance, I will say yes, fine, I agree."

"But we gave to the other side as well. We flew two Dakotas with medical supplies into Maputo to help Frelimo."

"It was a question of getting each of the two sides into the right frame of mind for a reconciliation."

"You may ask about the submarine that went in to extract some of the MNR commanders.

"Fine, we did it because we were asked to do it and because we believed that if we could separate the MNR commanders from the Portuguese element we might get them to accept a ceasefire and to be more accomodating.

"And we had some success.

"We got the MNR to accept Mr Machel as head of state and we got both sides to say that they wanted peace.

"We came close to succeeding.

"Had we got one step further and brought peace to Mozambique, we would have been heroes and today nobody would be worried about technical violations of the accord."

SADF Says Savimbi Still at Jamba Headquarters

MB281150 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1127 GMT 28 Sep 85

[Text] Pretoria, Sep 28, SAPA — UNITA leader, Dr Jonas Savimbi, was still at his headquarters in Jamba in Angola and reports that he had fled into South African held territory were devoid of any truth, a South African Defence Force spokesman said today.

The spokesman was commenting on reports from Lisbon that Dr Savimbi had been driven from Angola by Angolan Government forces and was now in South Africa.

"I can categorically deny that Dr Savimbi has moved his headquarters to either South Africa or SWA/Namibia. There is not a grain of truth in these claims," the spokesman said.

He dismissed the reports as typical Angolan propaganda which he said was usually aimed at South Africa but in this case had been directed at UNITA.

The report from Lisbon said 1,300 UNITA fighters had been killed in the latest offensive against the movement and their leader had been forced to move his headquarters from Jamba in south-eastern Angola to South African territory.

Commentator on Direct Effect of Angolan Events

MB270958 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1700 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Text] The minister of defense, General Magnus Malan, has said in an interview with the Argus group of newspapers that there had been a 25 billion rand arms build-up in Angola between 1977 and 1982. He said the build-up, which included 79 sophisticated MIG-23 swing wing fighters, and at least 45 helicopters, was far more than Angola needed to deal with the UNITA threat, or with South Africa's military actions against SWAPO.

He asked whether this positioning of military equipment was to

be used ultimately against South Africa. Gen Malan said if the equipment was moved closer to the South-West African border, where it could provide a security umbrella for SWAPO, South Africa might have to rethink its position.

The chief of the defense force, General Constand Viljoen, said recently that there had been a massive increase in military equipment in Angola, Mozambique, Zambia, Zimbabwe, and Tanzania. Ground forces had increased by 120 percent tanks by 343 percent, military aircraft by 247 percent, and helicopters by 398 percent.

[Begin recording [Commentator Dr Jan du Plessis] As a result of the Soviet drive, I think it could be the beginning of a process in southern Africa that would affect in the first place South-West Africa, and in the second place Botswana, and eventually it would come down on South Africa. So, I would say to a certain extent this is a watershed in the political future of southern Africa.

[Unidentified correspondent] In your opinion, Sir, should South Africa herefore intervene in the...

[Du Plessis] You ask me a very straight question, and I will give you a straight answer to that. South Africa has certain regional priorities, as a result of the fact that we are a regional power at this moment in southern Africa. And therefore, certain developments in southern Africa have a direct effect on the stability of South Africa as well, and I think such a development, as it is happening at the moment in Angola, has a direct effect on the stability of South Africa itself. [End recording]

President Asks Restraint By Security Forces

MB270655 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Text] The state president made an appeal in Port Elizabeth last night for the security forces and all citizens of South Africa to act with discretion and self-control in the prevailing unrest.

Addressing a National Party youth rally, he said that in this way it would be possible to end the unrest.

Referring to the Port Elizabeth court interdict preventing police from assaulting detainees in two prisons, Mr Botha said that his government honored the ruling of the country's courts. The final decision regarding the charges in the case had still to be taken, however, and he was not prepared to anticipate the outcome.

Police Announce Release of 130 Detainees

[Editorial Report] Johannesburg SAPA in English at 1002 GMT on 28 September 1985 reports that according to the latest lists issued by the Pretoria police, 130 people have been "released from detention under the state of emergency regulations over the last week."

Police Report 99 More Arrested Under Emergency*MB271408 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1405 GMT
27 Sep 85*

[Excerpt] Pretoria, Sept 27, SAPA — Police said today 99 more people had been arrested in the past week under the emergency regulations, bringing to a total of 574 the number of people still in detention in terms of the July 22 proclamation.

According to the lists released weekly by police in Pretoria, 3067 of the 3641 people arrested had been freed.

A total of 740 people released in the past week were detained in Soweto and kept in detention for less than a day, according to the lists.

A police report earlier today said however that there were 815 people still being held, and that 3556 had been released.

Three Bombs Explode in Durban; No Casualties*MB280513 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2156 GMT
27 Sep 85*

[Text] Durban, Sep 27, SAPA — A succession of explosions in supermarkets in central Durban tonight had large of forces of police rushing from one incident to another for nearly two hours.

Large sections of Smith, West and Field Streets were cordoned off and hundreds of evening revellers had to take alternative routes.

Three small explosive devices went off in OK Bazaars, Game and Checkers stores and a fourth, apparently larger than the others and believed to be a limpet mine, was found unexploded in Spar, West Street.

An explosion shortly after 5pm in the basement of OK Bazaars, Smith street, was at first thought by police to have been caused by an electrical fault. About 15 minutes later, another device detonated on the ground floor of Game in West Street, smashing crockery. Again ambulances and police rushed to the scene.

At about 6:15pm, police were suddenly alerted that a suspected bomb had been found in Spar in Trust Bank Centre, Smith Street.

No sooner had the device been defused than an explosion took place in Checkers between Smith and West Streets.

The explosives had been placed on shelves near the centre of the shop among dog food and toilet paper and debris was scattered across four aisles.

There soon followed a report of a suspected bomb in Garlicks, West Street, but police explosives men with dogs were unable to find anything. Sniffer dogs were also called to investigate several other shops, including Ackermans in West Street, but nothing was found.

The blast at Game took place at about 5:40pm according to Mr

Charles Smeda, managing director of Summit Travel, whose offices are on the first floor of the building where the bomb went off.

Mr Alec Hurter, president of Game, estimated the damage to stock in the store as "minimal, less than R500."

The device, which exploded near a shelf of crockery, did little damage and structural damage was limited to one shattered window pane. The device exploded about 30 metres inside the store, beyond the security check customers have to pass through when entering.

At least 20 South African policemen and an equal number of city police combed the streets checking cars, rubbish bins, post boxes and telephone booths for further bombs. They also kept back throngs of curious onlookers.

ANC Claims Responsibility*MB281024 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1000 GMT
28 Sep 85*

[Text] The ANC says it was responsible for the blasts late yesterday in central Durban. Howard Barrell reports from Harare.

[Barrell] In a phone call to Harare this morning, an ANC spokesman said the unit of Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation] was responsible for the blast which hit the West Street branches of OK Bazaars, Game, and Checkers between 1500 and 1700 yesterday evening. He said the attacks were linked to the black consumer boycott of white shops and businesses in support of black demands for an end to the state of emergency, and for the total dismantling of apartheid.

Observers note that the attacks follow exactly 2 weeks after ANC leaders met with prominent South African businessmen in Zambia. The attacks spell out ANC sources' statements after the talks that there would be no letup in the ANC's armed struggle as a result of the talks, and that the ANC would continue to hit at white business interests when it considered it was politically correct to do so.

ANC Spokesman Comments*MB300631 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT
30 Sep 85*

[Text] The military wing of the ANC of South Africa, Umkhonto we Sizwe, has claimed responsibility for planting bombs in Durban on Friday. This was disclosed by a spokesman for the liberation movement, Comrade (Thom Sabila), yesterday. He said his organization has stepped up its attacks against South Africa, as the only means of eradicating apartheid. However, the spokesman denied that ANC guerrillas were involved in explosions which occurred in departmental stores recently in Durban. [sentence as heard]

Comrade (Sabila) described as baseless, allegations by the misguided Chief Buthelezi that the ANC plans to assassinate

him. He said the ANC will never order an attack on any political movement in South Africa, adding that the claims by Buthelezi indicate that he is out of step with the political evolution of Azania. The ANC spokesman called on Chief Buthelezi to find a rightful place in the ranks of South Africa, and fight for the dismantling of apartheid.

Police Report Bomb Explosions, Other Incidents

*MB271915 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1809 GMT
27 Sep 85*

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 27, SAPA — In Welkom a black youth was arrested for malicious damage to windows of a bus, a spokesman for the police directorate of public relations said in today's 8pm unrest report.

In KwaMashu, one black male was arrested for throwing stones at a police vehicle. One member of the SA police was slightly injured during the same incident, the police spokesman said.

In Lansdowne in the Cape, two coloured females were arrested for distributing pamphlets, he said.

And in Durban, two explosions occurred within half an hour of each other in the central city area shortly after 5pm today.

No persons were injured. One explosion occurred in the OK Bazaar in West Street, Durban, and the other opposite Game Store in West Street.

Police are investigating, the spokesman said.

Two Uitenhage people were reported injured in the white residential area of the town today in further incidents of unrest, confirmed by Pretoria's police directorate of public relations in an additional 8pm unrest report.

A police spokesman said a white man was slightly injured when about six black youths petrol-bombed a private vehicle in Uitenhage's white residential area today.

In the second Uitenhage incident, an Indian woman was slightly injured after a petrol bomb was flung into an Indian shop in the town's white area, he said.

The bomb did not explode and there was no damage to the shop, the police spokesman added.

Bomb Injures 2 Soldiers; Police Shoot 1 Dead

*MB280619 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0541 GMT
28 Sep 85*

[Text] [No dateline as received] — In KwaZakhele, near Port Elizabeth, one man was arrested after throwing a petrol bomb into a SADF Buffel. The bomb exploded, injuring two members of the defence force. One white was seriously seriously injured, both were taken to hospital and are being treated.

In Catchcart, one man was shot dead by police when a crowd of

people petrol-bombed a private house in KwaZakhele. One man was arrested for throwing petrol bombs at the house of the member of the SAP.

In Zwelentemba, in Worcester, one man was slightly injured when a private house was petrol bombed. One person who was injured lived in the house.

In Komga, near East London, one man was slightly injured and arrested while throwing stones at police vehicles.

In Cape Town, in Vanguard Drive, a young white girl was slightly injured when unknown groups of people stoned vehicles from the bushes next to the road. No one was arrested.

One Burned To Death, Others Injured 29 Sep

*MB290545 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1652 GMT
29 Sep 85*

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 29, SAPA — The following is the situation report for the period from 7am this morning to 6pm tonight issued by the South African Police Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria:

"Dordrecht, eastern Cape: One black male was injured by police shots and arrested during a stonethrowing incident at private vehicles.

"Randfontein: One white male was slightly injured during a stonethrowing incident at the Louw Marina plots. This happened at about 11:30 pm last night.

"Zwelentemba, near Worcester: One member of the SAP was injured while doing guard duty at the local post office at about 11:50am this morning. 10 black males attacked him with a .22 pistol injuring his kidney and left arm. He is being treated in hospital.

"Umlazi, Durban: An explosion occurred in the mens toilet near the entrance of the Executive Hotel at about 3:20 pm this afternoon. No one, repeat, no one was reported injured. Police are investigating the cause of the explosion.

"Mamelodi: One black male, injured by police shooting, was arrested after a stonethrowing incident.

"Umlazi: A crowd of blacks attacked two black males, their identity is unknown, burning one black man to death and seriously injuring the other with knives. The injured man is being treated in hospital. No arrests were made. The incident occurred at about 5pm and is unrelated to the explosion at the Executive Hotel."

Police Report 5 Dead, 4 Injured in Unrest

*MB290548 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1645 GMT
28 Sep 85*

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 28, SAPA — The following is the unrest situation report issued by the Police Directorate of Public Rela-

tions in Pretoria.

"In KwaNobuhle in Uitenhage police discovered the body of an unidentified black male, who was burned to death.

"The blacks stoned other blacks delivering milk. Police arrested three black youths. In the second incident in Soweto, a crowd of blacks set fire to a delivery van. Police arrested two black males.

"In Lamontville in Durban, police discovered bodies of three unidentified black males, one of which was burned to death, and the other two stabbed to death.

"A fourth black male was discovered with stab wounds. He was in a serious condition. He was taken to hospital and subsequently died there.

"Two more black males were discovered with knife wounds, they were also taken to hospital.

"In Mamelodi, Pretoria, one black male was slightly injured when a crowd of blacks stoned buses. The injured person was the driver of one of the buses.

"In a second incident in Mamelodi, one black male was arrested for public violence.

"In Soweto, Johannesburg, a crowd of blacks stoned a bus, seriously injuring the black driver and then robbed him of his firearm.

"Last night at 1145pm, two petrol bombs were hurled through the living room window of Mr Ronald Kulsen, a "coloured" teacher, in Charleston Hill, Paarl East. Damage only to carpets, furniture and the walls of the living room." [sentence as received]

Zulu King Blames UDF, ANC for Unrest

MB281258 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1049 GMT 28 Sep 85

[Text] Durban, Sep 28, SAPA — The Zulu monarch, King Goodwill Zwelithini, today directly blamed the United Democratic Front for recent unrest in greater Durban.

Speaking at a King Shaka Day meeting in the giant sports stadium named after him at Umlazi, the king warned that the Zulu people would "rise as one and reject alien forces which are bent on our destruction."

He said the people of the townships around Durban knew each other intimately and they knew that the UDF had "done its damndest" to set brother against brother in the region. They also knew who, in their communities, were working for the UDF. "They also know beyond any doubt that elements in the United Democratic Front are in cahoots with the ANC mission in exile which is attempting to stir up brother against brother."

King Goodwill recalled that the Zulu people were the last black South Africans to lay down arms. After the Bambatha rebellion in 1906 they were the last to resist conquest with the spear. They

had done so because King Cetshwayo, in his wisdom, had seen the need for a united South Africa and the need for a negotiated political settlement.

"We, as a people, are committed to the ways of peace, and all the wisdom of history tells us that no-one can settle the problems of our country through violence".

He cited examples of continuing violence in nearby countries where governments had come to power through military means. "I ask Mr Oliver Tambo (the ANC leader) and his executive to stop and think what the consequences for South Africa will be if they continue... to initiate a black versus black civil war."

The Zulu king said his people were committed to win freedom for all South Africans. But they would refuse to be divided, even if this meant the laying down of their lives to protect unity. "We say to the ANC mission in exile that we will rise as one, with the cry of Usuthu [Zulu war cry], and drive out from our midst all those who try to divide us."

King Goodwill said he was distressed to see black people being used "as a ladder" by other race groups. "Our schools are being burnt and petrol bombed. I never hear that Indian, Coloured and white schools are burnt by members of UDF and COSAS," he said.

Buildings had been burnt down many times at the University of Zululand, but although it had been established at the same time as the University of Durban — Westville, he had never heard of buildings at that Indian university being burnt down.

He said Indian, Coloured and white activists were urging black children to destroy their institutions. Even clinics which treated sick people and where mothers went to give birth had been attacked "by this cartel of Indian, Coloured and white activists in the UDF."

These, he said, were "aided and abetted by some of our stupid African brothers and sisters who have no pride in black leadership because apartheid has so depraved their minds that they no longer have any confidence in themselves and in African leadership.

"These things are a recipe for a civil war in South Africa which will make the conflicts we see in Angola, Mozambique and Zimbabwe look like wedding reception or Sunday school picnics."

The king also warned against certain people who were twisting ugly incidents of violence to mean that African people had turned against Indians. "I was happy to see, on our television screens, confirmation of this fact by many Indian victims who said that the violence was sponsored by the UDF against those who did not dance to their tune."

He thanked the SA Black Alliance chairman, Mr Y.S. Chinsamy, for cooperating with the president of Inkatha, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, in diffusing this dangerous development.

"I appeal to the African and Indian communities to hold hands

as brothers and sisters in the manner in which the president of Inkatha (Chief Buthelezi) and the chairman of the SA Black Alliance (Mr Chinsamy) have urged throughout their political careers," King Goodwill said.

6 Dead, 12 Injured in Inkatha Clashes

*MB290551 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2217 GMT
28 Sep 85*

[Text] Durban, Sept 28, SAPA — At least six people died in clashes between a rampaging gang, believed to be Inkatha members, and youths in Lamontville, Durban, this morning.

Three people were found dead when examined at King Edward VIII hospital. The body of a fourth man, who had been set alight, was found lying in Road 5, Lamontville. Later yesterday, a hospital spokesman said reports had been received that two more men had been killed.

At least 12 people, including a three-year-old girl, were admitted to the hospital. Two of them had bullet wounds. According to hospital sources, one of the 12 was critically injured and "might not survive the night".

The clashes occurred as Inkatha supporters headed for Umlazi for the Shaka Day rally addressed by Inkatha President Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi and the Zulu monarch, King Goodwill Zwelithini.

Late in the afternoon, a Lamontville resident said, the gang launched a second attack and two more men were killed, bringing the number of dead to six. The attackers were again driven away.

Three quarters of the way through Chief Buthelezi's speech, three busloads of Amabutho (warriors) — among them a top Inkatha official — in tribal dress and many of them armed, left the Umlazi stadium where the chief minister of KwaZulu was speaking and crossed the freeway into neighbouring Lamontville.

Police at the scene said the Amabutho and township residents were involved in a skirmish. According to unconfirmed reports, an Inkatha man was killed and set alight. Several people were injured.

The body of one of the victims lay smouldering in the middle of the road almost an hour after he had been stoned to death and set alight.

Police Report Attacks on Vehicles, 1 Dead

*MB290612 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0609 GMT
29 Sep 85*

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 29, SAPA — (Police report received by SAPA at 7:40am)

In Soweto, two men were arrested for the assault of a man and the robbery of a firearm.

In King Williams Town, two white men were injured, one seri-

ously, when a crowd set fire to a private vehicle on the national road. The men had to flee, and they were stoned.

In Santaville, near Graaf-Reinet, six men were arrested after throwing stones at police vehicles.

Near Cross Roads, a hand grenade was thrown into the house of a black councillor, Mr van Vollen. The grenade exploded in the yard of the neighbouring house. There was no police action.

In Lamontville, near Durban, a small crowd stoned a private house, injuring one black man.

In Soweto, a small crowd stoned a bus, injuring one man. Two youths have been arrested.

In Lamontville, police found a man with birdshot wounds. It is not known who caused the injuries. Police took the man to the hospital and he was discharged after treatment.

In Dordrecht, one man was shot dead after petrol bombing a school, causing considerable damage.

Durban Bomb Blast Injures 30 Children

*MB300550 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1804 GMT
29 Sep 85*

[Text] Durban, Sep 29, SAPA — Thirty teenage children were slightly injured in an explosion at a hotel in Umlazi near Durban today.

The explosion, thought to have been caused by a bomb, which had been placed in the toilet of the Executive Hotel in Umlazi, took place at about 3:30pm this afternoon.

The manager of the hotel, Mr Richard Davidson said thirty children who were attending a disco at the hotel received minor injuries from flying glass and debris and were badly shocked by the impact of the blast. He said some were treated at the hotel while others were taken home by their parents.

Mr Davidson said about 150 children of about 15 years and younger had attended the disco which is held at the hotel every Sunday afternoon. He said the bomb had left a crater about half-a-metre deep in the toilet.

"I really do not understand how people can place a bomb in a place where there are black children. We were very fortunate that nobody was killed."

Police confirmed that an explosion had taken place at the hotel this afternoon, but reported that no-one had been injured.

Press Reportage, Commentary on Emergency

MB280610 [Editorial Report] South African English- and Afrikaans-language newspapers continue to report and comment on the state of emergency and related topics:

Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 27 September carries an editorial discussing the appropriate response to sanctions imposed by the UK. Noting that "immediate and tangible results will be negligible," it points out that impact of the sanctions "is psychological and meant to encourage the processes of change here." Questioning whether the sanctions will accomplish this, the paper notes P.W. Botha's response that they will create a white backlash and stop reform is "a predictable political response." Noting that the sanctions should be seen "as an extension of time, even if there is an implicit threat," the editorial concludes that the sensible response "is not to react emotionally, but to commit the country to accelerated reform."

The editorial in Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 27 September expresses disappointment with the UK sanctions. Citing the upcoming Commonwealth summit, the paper states Mrs Thatcher "has taken the easy way out," and capitulated because "her government was unable to stand alone on the sanctions issue and feared a Commonwealth split." It notes the signal Britain is sending South Africa "as we interpret it, is that South Africa cannot trust anyone, not even its biggest trading partner." Noting that the government will "never concede" one-man, one-vote to satisfy its critics, the paper says "we must still try our best to bring about a system here that will satisfy the aspirations of all our people, we cannot rely on any overseas government to protect us while we negotiate that system." The paper also urges greater self-sufficiency immediately, since it appears that no nation would veto UN sanctions measures. The editorial concludes by noting that if the West pushes South Africa's back to the wall, "it will force this country to look to its own interests rather than the interests of either the West (in military terms) or the region (in economic terms)."

Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 27 September carries an article by Peter Honey which reviews the effect of sanctions on South Africa, now that they have been imposed by four of the five nations responsible for most of the foreign investment in the country. After reviewing the investment by Britain, the United States, West Germany, France, and Switzerland, Honey concludes that the perceived failure of previously imposed selective sanctions "led many people to believe sanctions could not work — in the sense of bringing about constructive change. But there is little doubt sanctions can and will hurt the SA economy."

The editorial in the same paper headlined "Policing the Police," expresses the hope that the court order in Port Elizabeth for the police to stop assaulting detainees will "finally bring this ugly business into the spotlight." Noting that complaints of police brutality are not new, the paper notes that the police response to the order is awaited with great interest. "At the very least, we are justified in expecting a strong public commitment from Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange that he will investigate the charges with urgency — and publicly." Noting that police who abuse their powers undermine the whole process of negotiations which the country so desperately needs, he recommends, first, that judges regularly make unscheduled visits to detainees, and, second, that Le Grange and police commissioner Johan Coetzee make a swift response to the Port Elizabeth Court. It concludes: "If they are unable to control that powerful organization they head, as increasingly seems to be the case, they must make way

for others who can."

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 27 September, in an editorial about the Port Elizabeth court ruling notes that, while the police still have to respond to the allegations, one has to guard against becoming a victim of the politically inspired smear campaign against the police. "But, when all the factors are taken into account," the paper adds, "there remains a gnawing doubt over the manner in which the police have acted in many instances under the emergency regulations. Many of these instances occurred before foreign television cameras and played a decisive role in the unleashing of a wave of international indignation against South Africa." The paper continues that for the past months the public has had the impression that the police have no effective answer to the country's political unrest. "The police maintain not only the authority of the state, but represent the justice and legitimacy of the state. For this reason, authority should always be maintained impartially. When the police come under suspicion, the state also comes under suspicion." The paper wonders whether the findings of the Kannemeyer commission have been studied.

In the same issue, Willie Kuhn, in the "Political Beeld" column, says consolidation was almost a forgotten issue until it reappeared suddenly this week in banner headlines. And the debate this has caused indicates that from now on this will be a much more sensitive matter. Now, suddenly, the column says, there is again a consolidation plan, this time for KwaZulu, and black and white in Natal have warned that it will harm the reconciliation discussions under way in that province. "Suddenly one wonders: Can the government afford to hammer the consolidation plan through despite the overwhelming criticism? Will not relations be soured so much by it that even moderate leaders like Chief Buthelezi will be estranged? Will not the inter-racial community come down on us with stricter sanctions? Can we still afford removals with the emotional potential involved?" The paper concludes that perhaps Minister Heunis' reaction to Buthelezi's anger indicates that he is grateful that this leader reacted.

Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 27 September discusses the Port Elizabeth court order restraining police from assaulting detainees, noting "that the application was not opposed speaks volumes." The paper concludes: "Detention without trial is a weapon used by the weak and scared to terrorise their opponents. It has to be obliterated from our statute books. We need to return to the rule of law."

The column "Joe's Burg" in the same paper notes that the typical black response to a question on change in the country is: "Change? What change?" The author (name not given) notes that change "is seen by my community as a whole lot of hog-wash." Noting that blacks are now allowed to enter and sleep in hotels, marry whites and join trade unions, the author says "the latter reminds me of Ronald Reagan trying to find changes to justify constructive engagement." With the announcement of citizenship rights and the end to influx controls, he notes to the outsider "all this seems quite grand," but what does this mean to the average Sowetan? "Clearly we have not made any movement." Noting that the national Initiative for Reconciliation has called for a day of prayer on 9 October, the author notes there is "general confusion about the meaning of this call. Many see it

as a call for a stay-away from work." Questioning what prompted this call in the first place, he states: "The simple fact is that no other channels of communicating with the government are open to us." "We are powerless to get some action through the democratic processes." The solution, he concludes, must lie in the government's hands.

A report by Sipho Ngcobo in the 27 September *BUSINESS DAY* cites the views of children on the township unrest. He notes that some Soweto children are determined to bring about political change at any cost, while others are not in favor of boycotts and resent the disruption of their studies. Ngcobo cites the comments of four students in Soweto, two of whom respond: "Siyayinyova (We shall destroy)." He says a number of children he spoke with said they support calls for class boycotts, and most did not hide their hatred of the police and Army. "Siyayinyova," Ngcobo concludes, "that's what the children of Soweto believe."

In the 27 September *THE STAR* Gary van Staden reports on the consumer boycott in Maritzburg, which was called off by the Metal and Allied Workers Union. He notes no one would deny that the boycott is effective, especially the shopkeepers in the central business district. Chamber of Commerce President Keith Wimble states the boycott "had almost disappeared by natural process," a significant part of which was "continuing negotiations" between business and township black community leaders. Turning to the consumer boycott in Durban, a Federation of South African Trade Unions (FOSATU) spokesman calls the boycott response "disappointing" due to the sheer size of Durban and the failure to get the message across. The spokesman claims "the white-owned media in Durban had stifled news of the boycott," as evident from the minimal coverage of the boycott in the daily press. On the Maritzburg boycott, the Chamber of Commerce's Wimble expresses his belief that business leaders "were able to negotiate their way out of the boycott because they were able to prove to community leaders that they could deliver the goods." He cites the opening of avenues for black business advancement and training, provision of funds for recreational facilities, and resistance to strong-arm tactics. He notes the major problem is education. On the boycott in Howick, in Natal, Van Staden notes there seems little chance of a settlement of the "stalemate." He notes white businesses have been hard hit, and there is little evidence of the boycott slowing. He concludes: "A consumer boycott has shown itself to be an effective weapon against both capitalism and apartheid; it is probably only a matter of time before it is used again."

The 27 September to 3 October Johannesburg *WEEKLY MAIL* in English notes that the East London and Queenstown Chambers of Commerce "have threatened to cut employee salaries by as much as 80 percent in a counter move to end trading boycotts. The secretary of the East London Chamber of Commerce, Jock Allison, concedes this is "a way of putting pressure on the black community to end the boycott." In Queenstown, a step-by-step reduction of wages is planned, with employees ultimately left with 20 percent of their full wages. Housewives are also reported to be putting domestics on "short time" after a pamphlet was distributed calling for this action to help end the boycott.

Business Executives Statement on Power-Sharing

MB271707 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1646 GMT
27 Sep 85

[Text] Johannesburg, sep 27, SAPA — Fifty chief executives of major South African corporations issued a statement tonight urging that "acknowledged" black leaders be negotiated with about power sharing.

"As responsible South African businessmen committed to our country and the welfare of all its people, we are deeply concerned about the current situation," the statement said.

The business leaders said the reform process should be accelerated by:

- Abolishing statutory race discrimination wherever it exists;
- Negotiating with acknowledged black leaders about power sharing;
- Granting full South African citizenship "to all our people;" and
- Restoring and entrenching the rule of law.

"We reject violence as a means of achieving change and we support the politics of negotiation.

"We believe that there is a better way for South Africa and we support equal opportunity, respect for the individual, freedom of enterprise and freedom of movement," the statement said.

It added: "We believe in the development of the South African economy for the benefit of all of its people and we are, therefore, committed to pursue a role of corporate social responsibility and to play our part in transforming the structures and systems of the country towards fair participation for all."

By putting their collective weight behind an accelerated reform process, leading businessmen were giving direction and hope to the man in the street regarding the future of the country, the statement said.

The statement was signed by

Z.J. de Beer chairman Anglo American Properties Limited

C.S. dos Santos managing director Score Food Holdings Limited

J.G. Douglas chairman/md A General Electric Company (Pty) Limited

C. Duke general manager Abbott Laboratories (SA) (Pty) Limited

D. J. English managing director Rank Xerox (Pty) Limited

A. J. Fergusson chairman The Prudential Assurance Company of SA Limited

R. Ferris managing director Kodak SA (Pty) LTD

D. T. Fletcher chairman/md Caltex Oil (SA) (Pty) Limited

J. A. Frankel joint managing Tiger Oats Limited director

M. R. Furst managing director Hewlett Packard SA (Pty) Limited

S. M. Goldstein chairman S.M Goldstein Limited

E. E. Hart chairman Whitehall Products (SA) (Pty) Ltd

Dr W. Jasselkus managing director BMW South Africa (Pty) Ltd

H. S. Herman joint managing Pick N Pay Stores director Limited

M. Hilkowitz managing director Libert Life Association of Africa Limited

J. B Hodgson chairman Darling and Hodgson Limited

G. W. Hood managing director OK Bazaars (1929) Limited

J. R. Houston managing director NCR Corporation SA (Pty) Limited

I. Jacobson chairman/chief Trade and Industry executive Acceptance Corporation

P. H. Jacobson chairman Bradlows Stores Limited

S. L. Jaff chairman Delswa Limited

H. Jaffe chairman Currie Finance Corporation Limited

J. K. Johanson managing director Kelloggs Limited

N. I. G. Jowell chairman Trenchor Limited

C. B. Kaplan chairman Micor Holdings Limited

J. King managing director South African Associated Newspapers, LTD.

M. King managing director Kirsh Trading Group LTD

D. C. Krogh executive deputy Legal and General chairman Assurance Limited

S. Lewis chairman Foschini Limited

P. Lloyd managing director Beer Division, SA Breweries Limited

S. Lurie joint managing Natal Consolidated director Industrial Investments Ltd (The Frame Group)

J. Mackenzi chairman African Finance Corporation Limited

J.A. Mackness managing director Cna Gallo Limited

D.M. Mahoney managing director Control Data (pty) Ltd

D.B. Maccartan chairman Nampak Limited

P.W. Maclean managing director The Argus Group

F.J. Meyer senior vice The Coca-Cola Export president Corporation

H.W. Miller executive chairman The Argus Group

P.B. Moffitt managing director SA Cyanamid (Pty) Limited

T. Moolman joint managing Caxton Limited director

M.N. Newman executive chairman SA Bia Holdings Ltd

G.W. Nocker chief executive Colgate-Palmolive officer Limited

J. Ogilvie chairman De Beers Consolidated

Thompson Mines Limited

H.F. Oppenheimer

A.D. Ovenstone executive chairman Ovenstone Investments Ltd

S.R. Peimer joint managing Natal Consolidated director Industrial Investments Ltd (The Frame Group)

B.P. Rabinowitz chairman The Property Group of South Africa Limited

G.P. Racine chairman/md Mobil Oil SA (Pty) Ltd

Gavin Relly chairman Anglo American Corporation of South Africa Limited

M. Sachar chairman Grand Bazaars Ltd

C.J. Saunders chairman The Tongaat Group Limited

R.J.A. Schmitt managing director Nampak Tissue Division

P. Searle managing director Volkswagen of SA (Pty) Limited

A. Searll chairman Seardel Investment Corporation Limited

M. Simchowicz chairman W and A Investment Corporation Limited

E.J. Smale managing director AECI Limited

C. A. Spalding managing director Johnson and Johnson (Pty) Limited

A.M. Spitz executive chairman M and S Spitz Footwear Holdings Ltd

J.B. Sutherland chairman African Oxygen Limited

Dr.R.S. Thomas managing director The Unisec Group Limited

L. van der Watt chairman Associated Furniture Companies Limited

Dr J.C. van Zyl director Federated Chamber of Industries

G.H. Waddell chairman Johannesburg Consolidated Investment Company Limited

C.N. Weil managing director Checkers Stores Ltd

Dr A. Wessels chairman Toyota South Africa

P.D. Wharton-Hood managing director The Prudential Assurance Company of South Africa Ltd

R.A. White managing director General Motors of SA (Pty) Limited

Prof N. Dehahn director Graduate School of Business UNISA (University of South Africa)

C.T. Wood managing director Citibank Limited

P.G. Wrighton deputy chairman Premier Group Holdings Ltd

W.S. Yeoart immediate past ASSOCOM [Association of Chambers of Commerce] president

Soweto Meeting on Return to School Banned
MB300922 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1611 GMT 29 Sep 85

[Text] Johannesburg, Sept 29, SAPA — A meeting for parents, teachers and pupils called for today by the Soweto Civic Association to bring the Soweto school situation back to normal did not take place — it was banned by the divisional commissioner for Soweto police, Brigadier Carel Coetzee.

In notices given to the organisers, and pinned on entrances to St Margarets Roman Catholic Church in Diepkloof — where the meeting was to be held — Brig Coetzee said the meeting had been banned in terms of the Public Safety Act.

Brig Coetzee said in the notice he had "reason to apprehend that the safety of members of the public and their property and the maintenance of the public order will be seriously endangered" by the meeting.

However, many parents who arrived at the church for the meeting were angry when they learned it had been banned. They said the authorities should have encouraged all efforts by communities in Soweto to resolve the schools crisis, which was one of the reasons for the wave of unrest in the townships.

Parents, teachers and young people milled near the church for several hours after the scheduled time of the meeting and later dispersed. Many had come from areas in Soweto far from Diepkloof.